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CHINA'S TREATIES.

VALUE OF COMMERCIAL PACTS.

ROOT OF TRADE.

What Foreign Powers Are Ready To Do.

RESUME OF MOST IMPORTANT MEASURES.

[By "Li Chung-yin."]

Striking at the very root of trade out here, China's Commercial Treaties with other nations are of special importance at the moment. In view of America's conclusion of a new Treaty, superseding the old one, and Britain's announcement that she will enter into negotiations for a similar Treaty, some alarm might be felt. But when the purport of the new Treaty is analysed, it will be found that there is no materially dangerous departure from procedure hitherto adopted; nor is there much jettisoning of so-called rights.

Close study of the situation will show that Japan, and other nations, although vigorously objecting to China's abrogation, has not declared her unwillingness to forgo such "rights." She insists on the change being brought about by usual diplomatic methods instead of China saying off-hand that she does not recognise the Treaty any longer.

BACK TO 1842.

Perhaps a brief review of the outstanding features in China's trade relations with the world will not be out of place here.

The Treaty of Nanking, signed by China and Britain in 1842, is the basic Treaty of Commerce between China and all foreign countries.

By the Nanking Treaty, foreign trade was permitted in five Treaty Ports (Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai). This number has been added to from time to time by subsequent agreements.

The provisions of the Treaty include:

British merchants can reside and trade at these Ports;

For trade purposes, they may build dwellings and warehouses; Consular officials appointed to act as the medium of communication between the British merchants and the Chinese authorities;

A schedule of Customs duties fixed, the same not to be increased without consent.

The British Government appointed officials to see that the merchants paid their Customs duties etc.; British merchants permitted to trade with any persons whatsoever.

A subsequent declaration was signed on behalf of the Emperor of China in 1843. This is the foundation of what is now known as the "most favoured nation clause," i.e., an understanding giving Britain (or whichever nation concluding a similar agreement), the promise that she should have better terms if such were granted to other nations.

The 1843 declaration stipulated that should additional privileges or immunities be granted subjects or citizens of other foreign countries, the same privileges and immunities will be enjoyed by British subjects; but demands or requests, on this plea, must not be unnecessarily brought forward.

This "most favoured nation" clause is unilateral (i.e., being on one side) and is one of the grounds for the recent agitation by the Nationalists against so-called "unequal" treaties.

The next step came in 1858 when the Treaty of Tientsin was signed by China on the one hand, and Britain, America, France and Russia on the other. Existing Treaties were revised and more ports opened to trade.

In 1902 the Mackay Treaty was signed. This was an effort to adjust internal Customs levies on a reciprocal basis, by the increase of Customs rates if like were abolished, but nothing came of it. In 1895, China and Japan signed the Treaty of Shimonoseki. Certain new provisions were made.

By virtue of the "most favoured-nation" clause, such provisions were made applicable to all Treaty Powers. The provisions include:

"Japanese subjects purchasing goods or produce in the interior of China or transporting imported merchandise into the interior of China, shall have the right temporarily to rent or hire warehouses for the storage of the articles so purchased or transported, without the payment of any taxes or exactions whatever."

"Japanese subjects shall be free to engage in all kinds of manufacturing industries in all the open cities, towns, and ports of China, and shall be at liberty to import into China all kinds of machinery

paying only the stipulated duties thereon.

"All articles manufactured by Japanese subjects in China shall, in respect of inland transit and internal taxes, duties, charges and exactions of all kinds, and also in respect of warehousing and storage facilities in the interior of China, stand upon the same footing and enjoy the same privileges and exemptions as merchandise imported by Japanese subjects into China."

"In the event additional rules and regulations are necessary in connection with these concessions, they shall be embodied in the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation provided for by this Article."

Subsequent arrangements paved the way for Japanese, and therefore all foreigners, to trade in South Manchuria. The Commercial Treaties also make provision for the government of foreign nationals concerned, by their own Consular officials, and for diplomatic representation.

THE U.S.A. TREATY.

The main features in the Treaty signed by Mr. T. V. Soong (Nationalist Minister of Finance) and Mr. J. V. A. MacMurray (the U.S. Minister to China) are as follows:

Existing tariff rates on American imports into and exports from China shall henceforth be declared null and void. A new tariff schedule to be drawn up on the principle of tariff autonomy. China and America agree, however, that there will be no discriminatory treatment accorded to their respective nationals as compared with that accorded to other nationals.

Neither shall impose, upon whatever pretext, Customs duty, inland tax or any other levies on the imports and exports of nationals of the other contracting Power, exceeding the rates paid by their own nationals or nationals of any other country.

This Treaty is to come into effect, to all intents and purposes, on Jan. 1, 1929.

It will be seen that the "most favoured nation" status is stipulated throughout. In other words, America consents to China bringing out a new tariff, provided all nations including the Chinese are treated alike, and America undertakes to charge Chinese no more on Customs than is charged Americans or other nationalities.

NOT MUCH.

Such concessions by America, if they are concessions at the moment, are limited in scope by the "most favoured nation" clause. As the Marquis of Salisbury called it, it is "purely a suspensory concession."

In fact, nothing can happen to tariff rates between America and China until the American Government is assured that the terms of this new Commercial Treaty are not in any way worse, or less favourable, than those obtained, or to be obtained, by any other country.

That fundamental commercial relations between China and the Powers need revision has been recognised for some time, as was indicated at the Tariff Conference in Peking, begun in 1925 and not concluded because sections of Chinese opinion objected.

All in all, therefore, it will be seen that Britain is not being asked to give up anything which may endanger the position of British merchants. And at

AQUATIC HONOURS SHARED.

AT AMSTERDAM.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA EACH WIN TWO EVENTS.

AUSTRALIAN SCULLER.

Britain and America shared major honours in the aquatic events at Amsterdam. Britain took the Coxless Fours, beating U.S.A. by half a length, and the Single Sculls, through Pearce, of Australia, who was five lengths in front of Myers, of U.S.A., at the finish.

America's successes were in the Double Sculls, in which she beat Canada by five lengths, and the Eights, in which Britain was again second, only half a length behind.

Italy, Germany and Switzerland each won one event. Details, from Reuter, follow:

Amsterdam, Yesterday.

Double Sculls.

U.S.A. 1

Canada 2

Won by five lengths.

Time: 6 mins. 41.2/5 seconds.

Eights.

U.S.A. 1

Britain 2

Won by half a length.

Coxed Fours.

Italy 1

Switzerland 2

Won by seven lengths.

Time: 6 mins. 47.4/5 seconds.

Coxless Pairs.

Germany 1

Britain 2

U.S.A. 3

Won by half a length.

Time: 7 mins. 6.2/5 seconds.

Single Sculls.

Pearce (Australia) 1

Myers (U.S.A.) 2

Won by five lengths.

Time: 7 mins. 20.4/5 seconds.

Coxless Fours.

Britain (First Trinity, Cambridge) 1

U.S.A. 2

Won by half a length.

Time: 6 mins. 38 seconds.

Coxed Pairs.

Switzerland 1

France 2

Won by two lengths.

Time: 7 mins. 42.3/5 seconds.

New Boxing Rules.

The International Amateur Boxing Federation by 14 votes to 10 has decided that in future international contests must have two judges on opposite sides of the ring as well as a referee.

It is understood that this is a sequel to the criticisms of the present Olympic judging.

Britain, South Africa and Canada opposed the resolution and America and the continental representatives supported it.—Reuter.

IRAQ FRONTIER.

WHY THE JIDDAH CONFERENCE BROKE DOWN.

IBN SAUD'S VIEWS.

Cairo, Yesterday.

A Hedjaz agency communiqué ascribes the breakdown of the Jiddah conference to the failure to agree on the question of the removal of Iraqi frontier posts, which Ibn Saud considered a contravention of the treaty.

It states that the Nejdian Government will continue to act in a friendly way towards neighbours.—Reuter.

"LEVIATHAN'S" MAIL.

LACK OF EVIDENCE AGAINST CHAPMAN.

New York, Yesterday.

Archibald Chapman, the assistant linen keeper of the "Leviathan," who was charged with the theft of mail from that ship, has been released owing to lack of evidence. He is being deported to England.—Reuter's American Service.

RAILWAYMEN.

SHOPMEN AGREE TO PROPOSED REDUCTION.

London, Yesterday.

The railway shopmen have agreed to a wage reduction.—Reuter.

most, a Treaty on the lines of that concluded by America is only a transitional stage in the era of Treaty revision in general.

A BIG SURPRISE ANNOUNCED.

UNPRECEDENTED!

BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS TO CO-OPERATE.

RHINE MANOEUVRES.

London, Yesterday.

Unprecedented co-operation of troops of two nations in peace time manoeuvres is officially announced in London.

The 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, who fought on the western front throughout the war will participate in the forthcoming manoeuvres on the Rhine holding the French Army occupations.

Berliners Interested.

Berlin, Yesterday.

Great interest is evinced here regarding the report.—Reuter.

NANKING TEXT.

Foreign Office to Disclose on Monday.

London, Yesterday.

The Foreign Office is issuing the text of the Nanking Agreement, signed with China, on the evening of Monday, August 13.—Reuter.

LARCENY ACT.

BILL TO EXTEND POWERS.

HOUSE BREAKING.

A bill is to be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislative Council to amend the Larceny Ordinance of 1865.

A new section 35 is substituted for the old section 39 of the Larceny Ordinance 1865, such new section being based upon the language of section 25 of the English Larceny Act, 1916, which includes the offence of burglary at common law as well as the previous offence of burglary by statute law.—It is convenient to make both kinds of burglary statutory offences.

Section 3 of this Ordinance substitutes the provisions of section 26 and 27 of the English Larceny Act of 1916, for the provisions of sections 44 and 45 of the present Larceny Ordinance, 1865, which latter sections are founded on the provisions of the English Larceny Act of 1861.—The advantages of the new sections 44 and 45, which are enacted by section 4 of this Ordinance, over the present sections 44 and 45, are that they include after the word "counting-house" the additional new words "office, store, garage, pavilion, factory, or workshop, or building belonging to His Majesty, or any Government Department, or to any public authority."—In this way section 4 of this Ordinance materially and usefully extends the scope of the law as to house-breaking and brings our Legislation on this subject abreast of English statute law.

Section 4 of this Ordinance makes Larceny of goods in process of manufacture an offence. This seems desirable and is in accordance with English statute law; see section 62 of the English Larceny Act of 1861, which was re-enacted in section 9 of the English Larceny Act of 1916, 6 and 7 Geo. 5, c. 50.

FRESH TO SHOWERY.

Depression E. of Formosa Causes N. W. Winds.

Till noon to-morrow the weather forecast is as follows:—

Hong Kong and the south coast of China from Hainan Island to Cap Rock and the Lamcocks:—moderate, west winds, fair to showery.

Formosa Channel:—moderate, north-west winds.

At 10.20 a.m. to-day the Royal Observatory reported:—Pressure is high over south Manchuria and north Japan. Depressions are shown to the north of the Bonins and to the east of Formosa.

CHAMPIONS WIN.

At Manchester, Lancashire defeated Middlesex by an innings and 110 runs. Scores:—

Lancs. 406 runs for 6 wickets. (Tyldesley, E., 188).

Middlesex 161 runs and 145 runs (Hopwood 5 for 44).

YORKS FOLLOW-ON.

At Leicester, Leicestershire took first innings' points from Yorkshire. Scores:—

Leicestershire 390 runs (Armstrong 186).

Yorkshire 284 runs and, following-on, 273 runs for 4 wickets. (Holmes 110, Sutcliffe 119).

WORCESTER v. DERBY.

At Kidderminster, Worcester lost to Derbyshire by two wickets. Scores:—

Worcester 244 runs (Townsend 6 for 84) and 200 runs.

Derby 286 runs and 159 runs for 8 wickets. (Root 5 for 61).

SOMERSET v. GLAMORGAN.

At Weston-super-Mare, Somerset took first innings' points from Glamorgan. Scores:—

Somerset 268 runs (Hunt 101; Mercer 6 for 75) and 192 runs.

Glamorgan 218 runs.

HANTS v. NORTHANTS.

At Southampton, Hampshire took first innings' points from Northamptonshire. Scores:—

Northants 277 runs and 265 runs, for 6 wickets.

HANTS 395 runs.

GLoucester v. TOURISTS.

At Bristol, Gloucestershire drew with the West Indies. Scores:—

Gloucester 319 runs and 129 runs for 8 wickets.

West Indies 399 runs.

TEST TEAM PLAYERS IN FORM.

BATSMEN, BOWLERS.

THREE OF EACH DO WELL IN MATCHES.

SOME SURPRISE RESULTS.

Six of the sixteen who have been selected by the M.C.C. to defend the Ashes in Australia have done well in county cricket matches which concluded last night, three being bowlers and three batsmen.

Jack Hobbs made top score, 200 not out (but his side, Surrey, lost points to Warwick). His opening partner in Test matches, Sutcliffe of Yorkshire, scored 119. E. Tyldesley of Lancashire made 168.

"Tich" Freeman of Kent is still taking wickets galore with his googlies. Larwood and Tate played on opposite sides and both of them shone. Their figures are as follow:—

Freeman 14 181

Larwood 11 101

Tate 5 39

* one innings.

SCRAPING HOME.

Bowlers, generally, had a good time. It appears that rain interfered with the programme but not to a great extent. Only six batsmen got into three figures.

Some of the results were surprising. Lancashire and Kent, the leaders, both won. Notts scraped home by two wickets after being behind, on the first innings; and Derby won by a similar margin.

Middlesex were trounced (by the champions). Surrey dropped points and mighty Yorkshire had the unpleasant experience of being made to follow on against Leicestershire. Happily, Sutcliffe and Holmes both made centuries at the second time of asking.

KENT v. ESSEX.

London, Yesterday.

First-class cricket matches concluded to-day resulted as follows:—

At Canterbury, Kent beat Essex by 146 runs. Scores:—

Kent 346 runs and 226 runs for 1 wkt. dec.

Essex 208 runs (Freeman 8 for 94) and 218 runs (Freeman 6 for 87).

LARWOOD AND TATE.

At Hastings, Sussex lost to Notts by two wickets. Scores:—

Sussex 190 runs (Larwood 5 for 55) and 168 runs (Larwood 6 for 46).

Notts 162 runs (Tate 5 for 89) and 189 runs for 8 wickets.

JACK HOBBS.

At Birmingham, Warwickshire took first innings' points from Surrey. Scores:—

Surrey 239 runs (Mayer 8 for 62) and 393 runs for 6 wickets. (Hobbs 200 not out).

Warwick 351 runs and 75 runs for 1 wkt.

CHAMPIONS WIN.

At Manchester, Lancashire defeated Middlesex by an innings and 110 runs. Scores:—

Lancs. 406 runs for 6 wickets. (Tyldesley, E., 188).

Middlesex 161 runs and 145 runs (Hopwood 5 for 44).

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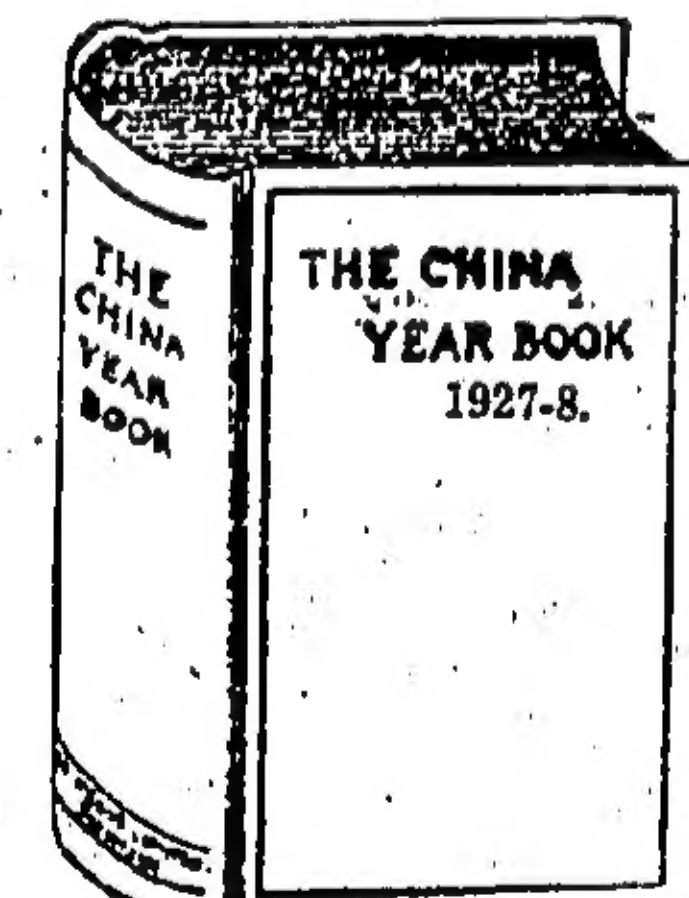
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Victoria Peak	1823
Signal Station	1774
Mt. Parker	1784
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Eyrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1805
Talkoo Sanatorium	1000
Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Road (Ritterbeds)	297
Mainland.	Feet.
Taimoshan	3124
Kowloon Peak	1971

EVE OF SESSION.

NANKING "ATMOSPHERE"
DESCRIBED.

—CHIANG'S VIEWS.

Shanghai, Aug. 7.
There is still complete uncertainty as to whether there will be a quorum in Nanking for the opening of the fifth plenary session of the Kuomintang. Members of the Government and the party in power now insist that they will have a quorum. The opposition is not certain.

Chiang Kai-shek's sudden departure from Shanghai on Sunday night did not quiet the atmosphere. He held very few meetings on Sunday and although the house at No. 311, Route de la Tour had been prepared for conferences, it was closed again yesterday.

Chinese politicians suggest that it will only be possible to know definitely whether there will be a quorum in Nanking when the roll is called, and even then, the quarrel between the Left Wing, the Centre and the Kwangsi faction is liable to break out at any time.

—CHIANG'S EFFORTS.

Chiang Kai-shek is using every means to bring about the appearance of harmony. In many quarters, he is being praised for this effort, while among the radicals, the suggestion is made that another patched-up compromise can lead to another split. In an interview with Chinese pressmen, Chiang Kai-shek said:—

"Though the militarists have been defeated, their remnants are watching for opportunities to rise once more. Though the Communists have more or less been exterminated and precautionary measures have been adopted against them, they are constantly menacing the country. Under these circumstances, we, as members of the Kuomintang, should co-operate in order to show our enemies a united front. All our countrymen want us to co-operate with all excepting the wicked militarists, who are the instruments of foreign imperialism, and the Communistic trouble-makers. It is only by co-operating that we can expect the future of the Nationalist movement to meet with success and the full realization of the Three People's Principles."

ADVERSARIES' INTRIGUES.

"The Communists and the militarists are trying their utmost by their propaganda to discredit us and undermine us in accordance with their destructive plans. We, members of the Kuomintang, will fall into their trap if we are careless and divided in our opinions and at loggerheads among ourselves. Unity is strength. United we stand, divided we fall. All members of the Kuomintang, therefore, should be ready to accept the best advice of their fellow-members without suspicion. Suspicion stands always in the way of mutual understanding and co-operation and suspicion must be dissolved in order to make true co-operation possible. We should lay aside our personal differences and our individual opinions and work for the success of the Kuomintang."

THREE CARDINAL POINTS.

"I would like to bring up the three following points of importance which I think every fellow-member of the party should commit to memory:—

"1. Civil warfare constitutes a national peril. All my endeavours in the past have been directed against a national crisis and I will exert myself in future, to the best of my ability, to prevent further strife within the nation.

"2. The troubles caused by the Communists and the existence of class controversies have worked havoc in society. I will, therefore, do my best to root out the Communists, prevent further Communist troubles and to bring about unity among the various classes of the people.

"3. All suspicion and misunderstanding between members of the Kuomintang must be thrown aside. Co-operation should be restored and all should work for the benefit of the party and the country."

KUOMINTANG CLAIMS.

Reverting to the Kuomintang Congress, the Advisory Council of the Shanghai District Kuomintang has submitted the following recommendations:—

That staff members of the Kuomintang should receive equal treatment with officials of the Government; that divisional political councils should be abolished; that officials should be made to submit to examination before being permitted to hold ranks; and that the standing army of China should materially be reduced.

**CONSCRIPTION?**

SUGGESTED TO REMEDY EVIL
OF MILITARISM.

—CHINESE RECRUITING.

Nanking, Aug. 6.
General Ho Ying-ching, in a resolution to be submitted to the fifth plenary session, strongly urges conscription in place of the existing system of recruiting. He points out that the existing system is objectionable on the following grounds:—

1.—Mercenary soldiers can be easily made the tools of individual commanders, thus prolonging the existence of militarism.

2.—Mercenary troops are easily susceptible to the evil influence and temptations of the reactionaries and can be utilized as tools of discipline.

3.—Most recruits are from the lower classes of the people who are difficult to discipline and train.

4.—The system of recruiting results in the existence of a huge army which is a constant drain on the national treasury; and an enormous sum of money can otherwise be saved by the adoption of the system of conscription.

After much revision and modification, the memorandum on the Military Reorganization of the Country prepared by the Military Council is now in its final form and is ready to be submitted to the fifth plenary session for consideration.—Kuo Min.

—"ENDLESS" DANCE.

ENDED BY POLICE AFTER
480 HOURS.

New York, July 1.
The promoter of the New York "Dance Marathon" has been defeated by the endurance of nine couples, and was forced to stop the contest last midnight.

For 480 hours couples, dancing for an hour then resting for 15 minutes, had continued the contest, but the end came when the Commissioner of Health, armed with a report about a man who fell out on the ninth day and is in hospital with delusions that he is still dancing, secured a Court order to end the dance.

The nine couples all declared that they were "ready to go on forever." A girl gymnasium instructor danced on her hands.

The promoter announced that each couple would receive a share of the \$1,000 prize, and probably a vaudeville contract.

He added that Mr. C. C. Pyle is sailing next Friday to exploit the same idea in London and Paris. A similar dance contest for coloured couples lasted for 14 days in New York. One in Pittsburgh, now in its nineteenth day, has not been stopped.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN
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The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited) of Denmark:—
A.B.C., from Shanghai.
Y. V. Activ, from Shanghai.
Pak Ngok, from Kobe.

E. V. JESSEN,
Superintendent.
Hong Kong, 9th August, 1928.

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Tinto, from Haiphong.
Lem, from Dalat.
Cobanestek, from Shanghai.
Lake, from Lockerbie.
Laling, from Hamburg.
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E. A. LEGGATT,
Superintendent.
Hong Kong, 9th August, 1928.



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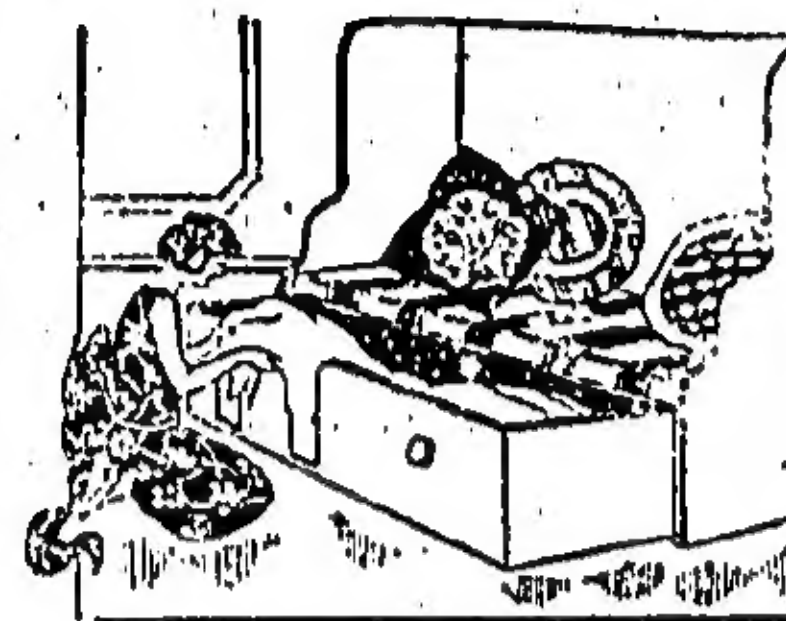
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**A WEEK'S PAPERS
IN ONE****"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
ILLUSTRATED.**

CHINA NEWS, LOCAL NEWS
AND ALL THE NEWS

SEND IT HOME!

CHINA IS NOW MAKING A START TO RECOGNISE HER OBLIGATIONS TO OTHER NATIONS.

On good authority it has been learned this week that the Nationalist Government intends to restore the British Consulate building at Nanking to the condition it was in prior to March, 1927. We have been told that the agreement with contractors is as good as signed.

In itself, repairs to one solitary building do not mean much—especially after a period of consistent clamouring for the jettisoning of Treaties concluded in the past in good faith. But it is the beginning. IT IS, IN FACT, THE FIRST OBSTACLE THE NATIONALISTS HAVE TO CLEAR TO SET IN MOTION THE MACHINERY FOR PUTTING BRITISH-CHINESE RELATIONS ON A SOUND FOOTING.

The major steps, of course, is the settlement of the unfortunate Nanking Incident of March, 1927. And this week has been a momentous one in the annals of Sino-British diplomacy. Important statements have been made by the Home Government thereabout. Just as important despatches have been published in Hong Kong on the same topic.

In the circumstances, a short review in newsy form of what has transpired will be welcome in all parts of the world, but particularly so in Britain. A colleague on leave, a friend who has never been out here, your relatives and your business connections are bound to appreciate the thoughtfulness shown in posting the publication which tells them what they want to know. This publication, of course, is the "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL," the only illustrated weekly summary of China and local events printed in Hong Kong. As usual, the Hong Kong features, pictures, etc., have been included.

READY NOW.

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and via Siberia at 6 p.m. on Saturday.

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TENYO MARU Tuesday, 21st August.

KOREA MARU (Calls Los Angeles) Tuesday, 4th September.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM via

Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.

KASHIMIR MARU Saturday, 25th August.

HAKONE MARU Saturday, 8th September.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

MISHIMA MARU Wednesday, 22nd August.

TANGA MARU Monday, 19th September.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.

TAMBA MARU Saturday, 11th August.

TOTTORI MARU (omits Penang) Monday, 27th August.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles.

Mexico & Panama.

ANYO MARU Saturday, 18th August.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

KAWACHI MARU Thursday, 6th September.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON via PANAMA.

CALCUTTA MARU Thursday, 16th August.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Geneva, Marseilles.

DELAGO MARU (Calls Glasgow) Friday, 17th August.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

PENANG MARU Sunday, 19th August.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU Friday, 17th August.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MATSUMOTO MARU Sunday, 19th August.

RANGOON MARU (Moji direct) Monday, 20th August.

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O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore

Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore,

Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.

MONTEVIDEO MARU Friday, 10th August.

BOMBAY—Via Singapore & Colombo.

SUMATRA MARU (Calls at Penang) Sunday, 19th August.

DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND

MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.

MEXICO MARU Wednesday, 29th August.

CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

KASADO MARU Saturday, 25th August.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Shanghai and

Japan ports.

MELBOURNE—Via Manila, Batavia & Sydney.

MADRAS MARU Wednesday, 5th September.

BANGKOK—Via Saigon.

HAIPHONG—Via Hanoi.

MENADO MARU Thursday, 16th August 10 a.m.

NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.

HAYRE MARU Tuesday, 14th August.

JAPAN PORTS.

ASAHI MARU Friday, 10th August.

SOUBAYAMA MARU Friday, 10th August.

TACOMA MARU Wednesday, 15th August.

KEELUNG—Via SWATOW & AMOY.

HOZAN MARU Sunday, 12th August noon.

KISHU MARU Sunday, 19th August Noon.

TAKAO—Via SWATOW & AMOY.

TAKAO & KEELUNG.

SOUBAYAMA MARU Friday, 10th August.

For further particulars please apply to—OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

Tel. Central No. 4853, 4635, 4694.

**SHIPPING SECTION.****VOLGA AND DON.**

LINKING UP THE TWO RIVERS.

RUSSIAN PLANS.

In the many changes which have come over Russia in recent years one is apt to lose sight of the scale of her activities. In 1912 the Volga fleet consisted of 3,300 steamers and 6,998 other vessels, and the tonnage of this fleet was 8,600,000 tons. In 1913, 25,000,000 tons of goods were transported by the "Volga," while in the same year all the railways of Russia carried not more than 130,000,000 tons.

According to the "Bank for Russian Trade Review," the Soviet Union has now in hand plans for linking up the Volga and the Don. A study of the map will convey some impression of the great area covered by the basin of the Volga, the principal river in the European territory of the Soviet Union, which has its mouth in the Caspian Sea, and is thus in direct communication with such important ports as Baku. In conjunction with the river Kama, it flows through the richest districts in the Union, and also constitutes an excellent connecting link in the transport of raw material, such as grain, hides and skins, &c., from Siberia, while the river Oka, the Moscow river and the Klyazma, connect with the central industrial area.

At certain points, on its course, the "Volga" is in comparative proximity to other important natural waterways of the Union, tapping further districts, and flowing into other seas. The most important of these points occurs in the neighbourhood of Stalingrad, a town situated on the banks of the Volga, approximately 250 miles from its mouth. Here the river Don, which flows into the Black Sea, is only 35 miles away. The question of the construction of a canal, joining the two rivers at this point, was first raised as long ago as 1568, but, owing principally to the lack of funds and insufficient technical knowledge, the scheme has never taken concrete shape until the present time. The original intention was to construct a canal sufficient to deal with only the smaller type of craft, but the present scheme, now favoured by the Soviet, is much more ambitious, and embodies the digging of a canal of approximately 65 miles in length. The connections would be near Stalingrad, on the Volga, and Kalach, on the Don. The construction of locks on the Don over a distance of about 325 miles would enable large steamers from the Volga to reach the Black Sea, via the port of Rostov-on-Don, which is to be deepened, while a second canal would have to be dug between Rostov and Taganrog.

Among the great benefits from such an improvement, would be those arising from the fact that the rich districts served by the Volga and Kama rivers would be able to export direct to the Mediterranean. The estimated cost of the project, as quoted by the "Bank for Russian Trade Review," is between 130,000,000 and 150,000,000 roubles, which, taking the rate of exchange as 9.46, amounts to between 13.74 and 15.32 million pounds; in addition to which, approximately 5,000,000 roubles, or 250,000, would be required annually for the general maintenance. It is expected, however, that on account of the economies effected in the transport of coal from the Donets basin into the Volga area, and the export of such raw materials as grain and timber, &c., and of oil from Baku, the amount saved on the railways would, in the course of about 10 years, repay the expenditure in connection with the construction and maintenance of the canal.—"Engineering."

S.S. "WING LEE"

After having undergone extensive refit and overhaul, the S.S. "Wing Lee" sailed on her maiden trip yesterday afternoon for Kwang Chau-wan.

Her former name was S.S. "Hai Mun" but now she is under a new house flag, that of the Yuen Steam Ship Company of Connaught-road. She has accommodation for eight first-class, 26 second-class and 500 intermediate passengers, and is fitted in up-to-date style.

Captain J. R. Smith, late of the Steamboat Company, Chief Officer, M. M. Afanassoff, Chief Engineer, J. Connell, and Second Engineer, G. A. Kent, are the appointed

ITALIAN SHIPPING.

40-KNOT LINER SCHEME ABANDONED.

YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS.

The proposal by an Italian company to build two 40-knot liners has been abandoned according to a report on the economic situation in Italy, presented to the Department of Overseas Trade.

Referring to shipping, &c., the report (by E. C. Donaldson Rawlinson, Commercial Counsellor, and H. C. A. Carpenter, Commercial Secretary to the British Embassy at Rome), reveals that at December 31, 1927, the total number of mechanically propelled vessels in the Italian mercantile marine was 1,424, with gross tonnage 3,251,302, including 107 motorships with gross tonnage 313,519. In addition, at the same date there were 3,018 sailing vessels with a gross tonnage of 186,128 tons.

The tonnage launched in 1927 amounted to 93,519 tons, made up of nine steamships of 52,967 tons, 10 motor vessels of 38,500 tons, and 2,052 tons of miscellaneous craft, including tugs and sailing vessels. The smaller amount of tonnage launched in 1927, 93,519 tons compared with 250,037 in 1926, is partly explained by the fact that all the large vessels under construction were launched in the latter year.

At the end of the year there were 186,370 tons of shipping on the stocks. These included one vessel of 26,500 tons, and one each of 26,500, 17,500, and 13,500 tons, the remainder being less than 6,000 tons.

Movement of Shipping.

The movement of shipping during 1927 shows a considerable increase over 1926 and 1925, the net tonnage of entrances, and clearances of these years being 136,127 and 120 million tons respectively.

Total entrances in 1927 were as follows:—243,378 ships of a net tonnage of 67,810,006; goods discharged, 28,118,420 net tons; passengers landed, 4,032,721; clearances, 243,381 ships of a net tonnage of 67,542,887; goods loaded, 9,099,605; passengers embarked, 4,138,684.

The number of passengers landed from foreign going vessels during the year was 152,278, of which 39,085 disembarked from vessels flying a foreign flag. The corresponding figures for 1926 were 102,696 and 43,202 respectively; while in 1913 the total number landed was 351,560, of which no less than 194,653 travelled on foreign vessels.

The goods discharged and loaded in the port of Genoa during the year amounted to 7.5 million tons. At Trieste the goods discharged and loaded were 2.3 million tons, followed by Venice and Naples with 2.2 million tons each. Trieste and Naples attracted the largest number of passengers, viz. 1.6 million, Naples being second with 1.1 million.

Laid Up.

The shipping laid up in Italian ports owing to various causes at January 1, 1928, consisted of 156 mechanically propelled vessels with a gross tonnage of 315,950, compared with 85 vessels with a gross tonnage of 123,199 tons at January 1, 1927. The sailing vessels laid up for similar reasons at the same date were 188, with a gross tonnage of 19,255.

The Genoa Port Consortium has authorised the expenditure of 75 million lire on the construction of a new dock, to be called "Benito Mussolini." An order was put in force in the port of Genoa whereby all goods for export are to be handled by the Società Calatimber.

Expenditure to the amount of 28 million lire has been sanctioned for extensions to the port of Civita Vecchia. A decree of November 3 authorises the expenditure of 7 million lire on the execution of new port works at Ancona. The work in question consists of the construction of an underground sewer to convey the sewage to the sea, the present sewers discharging into the harbour.

A decree of June 28 provides for the formation of an organisation to construct and operate an experimental tank. The tank will be situated at Rome, and experiments will be carried out at the request of Government departments and of the shipping and shipbuilding industries. The Government has made a contribution of one million lire toward the initial expenses to be incurred, and facilities are granted to the organisation for borrowing money to the extent of four million lire. The new tank, which is hoped to be complete in two years, will be 200 metres long and 12 metres broad, with a depth of 4.5 metres.

TECHNICAL INST.

SUCCESS OF NAUTICAL CLASS.

ALL PASS.

The first Class has just completed its course of 20 Lectures which were delivered by Mr. R. S. Loud.

Of the Seventeen men who enrolled, 16 attended the examination held by the Harbour Department. All passed the various tests and were awarded Certificates of proficiency.

The claims and merits of the Class are commended to the consideration of launch owners who are desirous that their Coxswains shall qualify in an authorised School which comes under direct Government control.

Information can be obtained either at the Harbour Office, or from the Director of the Technical Institute.

EASTERN PORTS' HEALTH.

The health bulletin of Eastern ports for the week ending August 4 is as follows, figures in parentheses denoting the number of deaths. Plague.—Port Said 1, Aden 1, Bombay (2), Rangoon (7). Cholera.—Calcutta (8), Madras (56), Rangoon (5), Vizagapatam (6), Port Darwin 2 (2), Manila 1, Bangkok 1, Shanghai 2. Small-pox.—Bombay 19 (9), Calcutta 10 (9), Madras 9 (2), Negapatam 4, Rangoon 1 (1), Port Darwin 4 (4), Belawan Deli 5 (2), Pontianak 3, Phnom Penh 1 (1), Shanghai (1), Dairen 1 (1), Port Arthur 1 (1).

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The B.I. s.s. "Takliwa" will leave Amoy for this port to-day p.m., and is due here to-morrow p.m. The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" arrived at Shanghai yesterday at 8 a.m.; left Shanghai to-day at 9 a.m., and is due at Kobe on Monday at noon.

The Ben Line s.s. "Beledi" from Middlesbrough, London, Straits and Philippines is due to arrive here on August 14.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" left Vancouver for Hong Kong, via Japan ports and Shanghai on August 2, and is due here on August 20. The M.V. "Japan" (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.) left Hamburg on July 7, and is due here on or about August 22.

The M.V. "Sumatra" (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.) left Hamburg on July 22, and is due here on or about August 31.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "Khartoum" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after August 13.

Captain Hardinge has been appointed to the s.s. "Fook On" as from yesterday and Captain Sinclair to the s.s. "Kwong Ying" vice Captain Hardinge.

The s.s. "Sun Sai Kad" also left at 5 p.m. yesterday on the first trip on her new run to Foochow and coast ports, under the Chinese flag.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**Next sailing to the Pacific Coast
S.S. "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA"
August 29th, 1928.—At Noon.

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

BRITISH WUCHOW LINE

SAILING DATES FOR AUGUST, 1928 (subject to change).

DEPARTURE HOURS: Hong Kong 5.30 p.m., Wuchow 2.00 p.m.

S.S. "TAI HING" S.S. "TAI MING"

[1,088 tons—Capt. O. B. Wilks.] [649 tons—Capt. G. J. Spink.]

AUGUST.

SUN. 12th WED. 22nd WED. 15th SUN. 26th

FRI. 17th MON. 27th MON. 20th FRI. 31st

Regular Service of Fast, High Class River Steamers Having Good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloon. The s.s. "Tai Hing" is fitted with Wireless. These vessels leave Hong Kong for Wuchow (via Samshui, Shihing, Takling & Dosing) and return to Hong Kong (via same Ports) every five days.

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S.S. "CITY OF PEKIN" Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg 24th Aug.

S.S. "CITY OF HALIFAX" London, Rotterdam & Hamburg 2nd Sept.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE **AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE**

S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN" via Suez Canal 5th Oct.

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S.S. "TINHOU" 14th August

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RAJPUTANA	10,508	18th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
RAJDERA	10,085	1st Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
KALYAN	9,143	15th Sept.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
KASHGAR	9,095	25th Sept.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.

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Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to
Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the
Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

TAKIWA	7,936	14th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TILAWA	10,000	10th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TAKADA	6,940	25th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TALAMBA	8,018	13th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

B.I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st
and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and
carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

TANDA	6,956	31st Aug.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island,
ST. ALBANS	4,500	28th Sept.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney &
ARABIA	6,956	20th Nov.	Melbourne.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	28th Dec.	

Regular monthly sailings from Hong Kong to Japan and Hong Kong to
Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hio, Cebu,
Kobe, Yokohama, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement
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The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New
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The P. & O. Branch Services of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and
London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

NALDERA	16,088	17th Aug.	Shanghai.
WARFIELD	6,005	18th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
TILAWA	10,000	20th Aug.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
NAGPORE	5,283	25th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KASHGAR	9,095	31st Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
GAMADARA	5,307	1st Oct.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	4th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
MIRZAPORE	6,716	11th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
MOREA	10,953	14th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TALAMBA	8,018	17th Sept.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Osaka.
LAHORE	5,283	22nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KHIVA	9,135	25th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TALIMA	10,000	28th Sept.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

S.S. "LYCAON"	Via Suez Canal	24th Aug.
S.S. "PHENIX"	Via Suez Canal	21st Sept.
S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN"	Via Suez Canal	5th Oct.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to:—

HUTCHINSON & SWEET OR THE BANK LINE, LTD., Hong Kong.

Hong Kong & Canton: JARDINE, MATHISON & CO., LTD., Canton.

FUEL STEAMER.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS ON

PULVERISED COAL.

The second vessel in the world
to be equipped for burning pulver-
ised coal under her boilers is the
"Lingan" a steamer of 4,677 tons
gross, built in 1911 at the yard of
Sir Raydon Dixon and Co., Ltd.
Middlesbrough, and owned by the
Lingan Steamship Company, Ltd.
(Dominion Shipping Company, Ltd.,
managers), Montreal says "The
Shipping World."

She has been employed as a
collier on the route between
Sydney, C.B., and Montreal, and
her machinery consists of a triple-
expansion reciprocating engine and
three Scotch marine boilers with
using Howden's system of forced
draught. Impressed by the suc-
cess of the United States steamer
"Mercer," the owners decided to
convert her to a vessel using pul-
verised fuel. The engineering de-
tails were entrusted to Mr. Edwin
C. Bennett, and after only about
six weeks' work, the conversion
was completed and the "Lingan"
was ready for her trials. These
trials have been successfully car-
ried out and the performance of
the ship has given full satisfac-
tion.

Owing to the arrangement of
the stokehold and machinery space
it was possible to install only two
pulverisers instead of three. Each
of the two, however, is capable of
supplying two adjacent boilers at
full power, while the feed on the
other pulveriser is cut down to
supply the remaining boiler. The
arrangement can be reversed; the
centre boiler being common to both
pulverisers. The pulverisers were
supplied by the Kennedy-Van Saun
Manufacturing and Engineering
Corporation and the burners by the
Peabody Engineering Corporation.

On her trials she was subjected
to numerous tests and answered
every one of them satisfactorily.
Complete technical details are not
yet available, but Mr. Bennett
states:—

"Our trial trip off Halifax and
the run from Halifax to Sydney
were both highly satisfactory, al-
though we were using a coal hav-
ing about 28 per cent. volatile and
16 per cent. ash. When we re-
bukered at Sydney for the voyage
to Montreal, they put on board
coal from the Sydney mines, which
has a volatile of about 36 per cent.
and we ran into the unique prob-
lem of the coal lighting off too
quickly at the burner. We spent
about eight days experimenting
with different types of burner
throats and hot spot brick work
within the furnaces, and after de-
ciding on what we thought was the
best form, we left Sydney on May
31 and arrived at Montreal in the
early morning of June 4."

GRAIN CARGOES.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

ISSUED.

H.M. Stationery Office has
published a new edition (price
6d.) of the "Memorandum Relat-
ing to Grain Cargoes," which
supersedes that issued in 1919.
The law relating to the carriage
of grain in ships is contained in
sections 492 to 496 of the Mer-
chant Shipping Act, 1894, and in
sections 3 and 11 of the Merchant
Shipping Act, 1906, which are
printed in Appendix A of the
Memorandum. Appendix B con-
tains three notices issued by the
Board of Trade, the third of
which, dated January, 1927, has
been revised. Appendix C con-
tains regulations approved by the
Board of Trade for the North
American, Mediterranean and
Black Sea trades. Amendments
have been made with the ap-
proval of the Board of Trade in the
regulations of the Board of
Underwriters of New York, with
which is now incorporated the
National Board of Marine Under-
writers, New York.

A note to the Memorandum
also states that the Wheat Tariff
Association of San Francisco has
ceased to exist as an active body,
but its functions are now merged
in the San Francisco Board of
Marine Underwriters, who have
abandoned the rules of the Wheat
Tariff Association, and have
adopted the rules of the Board of
Underwriters of New York. The
Board of Trade have also approved
of the rules of the Texas
Marine Bureau of Survey for
loading grain (1926), and also of
the rules and regulations for the
carriage of heavy grain cargoes
in vessels loaded in Canadian
ports, other than the ports of
Quebec, Montreal and St. John,
N.B., at which the existing rules
continue in force.

In Appendix D of the Memo-
randum are instructions relating
to the preparation of plans of
construction and loading, and Ap-
pendix E contains forms and
model drawings of approved plans
of loading.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE and THE AMERICAN MAIL LINE

Announce Special Round-Trip Summer
Excursion Fares.

Effective immediately the following specially re-
duced Round-Trip fares are available for the liners of these
companies.

From Hong Kong to Kobe and Return H.K. \$210.00
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Tickets sold at above rates will be valid for return
passage up to three months from date of issue. Final
limit of sale, September 21st 1928.

For further information and reservations apply to

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DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

Hong Kong Shanghai Bank Building (Ground Floor)
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"VICEROY OF INDIA."

P. AND O'S LUXURY
LINER.

Details are now available of the
passenger arrangements of the
new P. and O. mail steamer
"Viceroy of India," which give an
indication of the company's effort
to meet the growing demand of
their travelling public for exclu-
sive berthing facilities.

The vessel will accommodate 415
first-class, and 258 second-class
passengers, and the outstanding
feature is that all the first saloon
passengers will be berthed in
single-berth cabins, provision be-
ing made for family arrange-
ments by a system of intercom-
munication, which will admit of
neighbouring cabins being linked
up into groups. The first saloon
include 20 cabins de-luxe with
bath, and 12 bedrooms with bath-
room en suite. The general ar-
rangements exceed any steamer
idea of luxury in ocean travel.

Second saloon cabins are also
planned on a generous scale, as to
space, fittings and furniture, and
will include a number of single-
berth cabins, the general arrange-
ments of which will not be dismis-
sible from those of the first saloon.
The character and dimensions of
the public rooms will be on the
same generous scale as the berth-
ing accommodation, and in the
first saloon is a lounge in 18th cen-
tury design, a writing and card
room (Adam), and a smoking room
of unusually ample size, designed
in the Elizabethan style, and a
spacious verandah in the Italian
style. Twin, electrically driven
lifts will connect the five first
saloon decks. A fine Pompeian
swimming bath, with specially de-
signed dressing cubicles is to be
provided, together with a large
play room on the boat deck for
children, for whose recreation a
portion of that deck will be rail-
ed off. Ventilation on the punkah-
louvre system will be installed
throughout the vessel, ensuring in
the tropics the coolest condition in
the cabins and public rooms.

It will be recalled that the pro-
pelling power of the "Viceroy of
India" is to be on the turbo-elec-
tric system, which, as experience
has shown, completely eliminates
vibration at all speeds. It is ex-
pected that the new ship will be
ready for launching in September.

SANK LIKE A STONE.

A COLLISION JUDGMENT
AGAINST ADMIRALTY.

London.—Mr. Justice Bateson,
in the Admiralty Court, found the
British auxiliary ship "Bacchus"
alone to blame for collision in
fog in the English Channel on
May 4 last with the Greek steam-
er "Ioannis Pafallos," when the
Greek steamer, the judge said,
sank like a stone, and twelve of
her crew lost their lives and the
rest had narrow escapes. She was
proceeding from Dunkirk with a
cargo of ore, and by the evidence
he accepted, was going moderately
slow with engines stopped, and
never altered her course.

The case for the "Bacchus," on
the other hand, was a hopelessly
bad one. Every rule that he could
think of for navigating a vessel
in fog seemed to have been broken.
The "Bacchus" was travelling too
fast, did not stop on hearing the
whistles on her bows of a vessel
whose position was not ascertained,
and she altered her course for

a vessel whose bearing and course
she did not know. She never at-
tempted to reduce speed until two
minutes before the collision, when
she altered to slow, and did not
attempt to take off her way by
stopping and reversing until she
came in sight of the other vessel.
It was small wonder the Greek ship
was cut into so severely aft that
she sank almost immediately.
Judgment must be entered for
the owners of the Greek vessels.

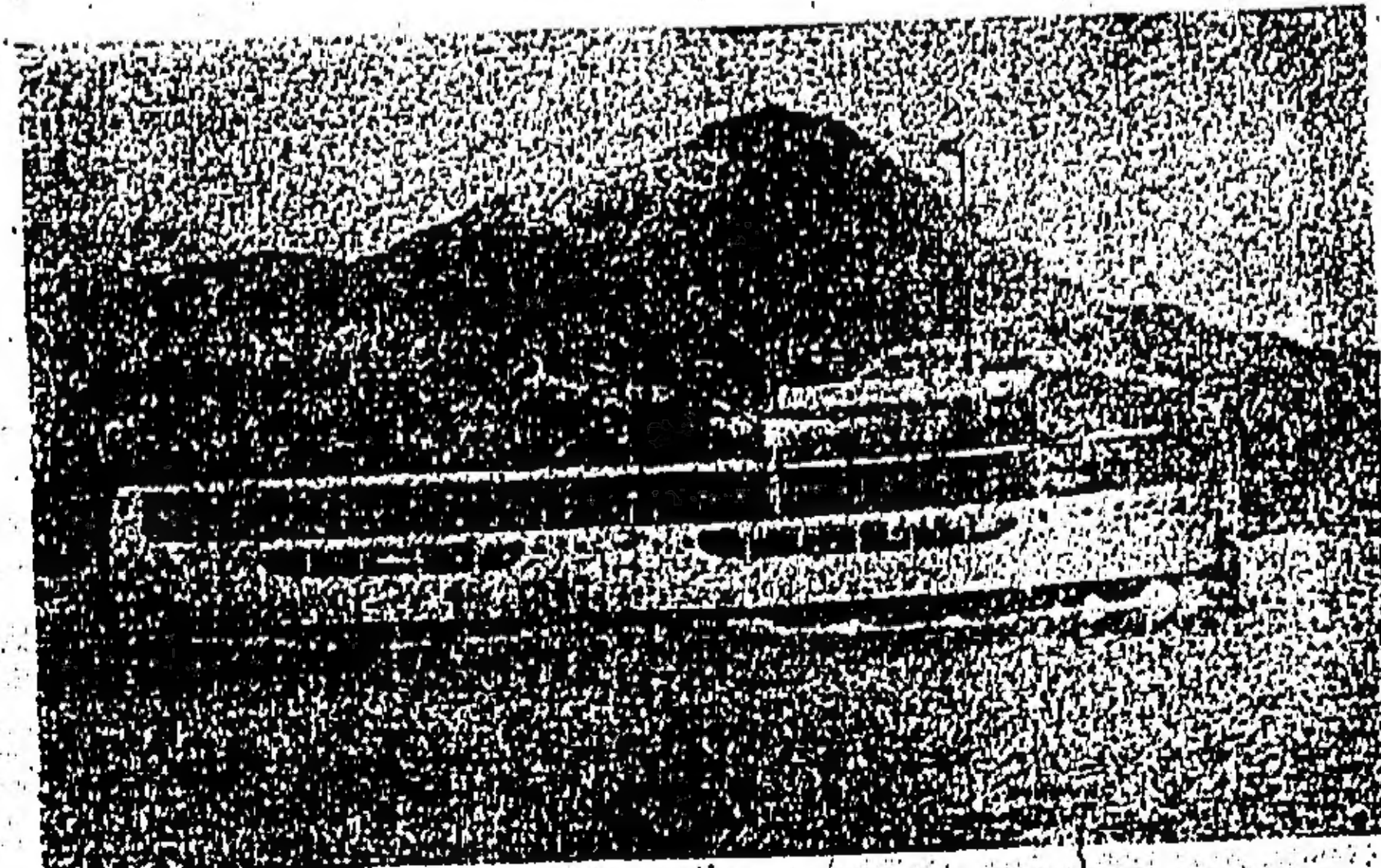
On leaving the Mercantile Dry
Docks, Jarrow, after repairs, the
steamer "Glenardie," owned by
Messrs. Easton, Greig and Co.,
Glasgow, got out of control of the
tugs in the high wind and collided
with Howdon Dock wall on the
other side of the river. The vessel
was afterwards docked at Smith's
Dock, North Shields. The damage
is only slight.

The Port of Philadelphia is
virtually free of pilferage, the man-
ager of the Port of Philadelphia
Ocean Traffic Bureau states. "Even
in package freight," he says, "the
loss is almost negligible. One
company having a large number of
ships trading between Philadelphia
and Europe reports that on all their
ships the total amount of pilferage
last year was \$37.75."

He was quite young, was the
new commercial traveller and it was
his first experience of being on the
road. Nevertheless, new or not, he
had managed to get an interview
with a prominent bookseller of the
town, and finally succeeded in pre-
siding the man to order a gross
of new fountain pens. Whilst
entering the order in his book, the
client's manner, which up to the
present had been exceedingly pleas-
ant, changed. "I countermand the
order," he growled, and the young
salesman departed on his way.
Later in the day the bookseller's
typist asked him why he had chang-
ed his mind so suddenly. "Well,"
came the answer, "that confounded
youngster booked my order with a
pencil."

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Pres. McKinley Sept. 11th
Pres. Grant Sept. 25th.

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The Short, Straight Route to America.

Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays.

Pres. Pierce Aug. 21st
Pres. Taft Sept. 4th
Pres. Jefferson Sept. 18th
Pres. Lincoln Oct. 2nd.

\$120, \$112 Special through rates to Europe via United States.
Direct connections with all Atlantic lines. Choice of
rail lines across United States and Canada, liberal stop-over privileges for
sight-seeing.

Europe and New York Direct

ROUND THE WORLD.

Fortnightly sailing on Sunday via Manila, Straits, Colombo, Suez Canal,
Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

Pres. Harrison Aug. 12th 8 a.m.
Pres. Monroe Aug. 26th 8 a.m.
Pres. Wilson Sept. 9th 8 a.m.
Pres. V. Buren Sept. 23rd 8 a.m.
Pres. Hayes Oct. 7th 8 a.m.
Pres. Polk Oct. 21st 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Pierce Aug. 14th 6 p.m.
Pres. Jackson Aug. 18th 6 p.m.
Pres. Taft Aug. 28th 6 p.m.
Pres. McKinley Sept. 1st 6 p.m.
Pres. Jefferson Sept. 11th 6 p.m.
Pres. Grant Sept. 15th 6 p.m.

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AUSTRAL-CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY

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Hong Kong, April 1, 1924.

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SPEEDY CURE.

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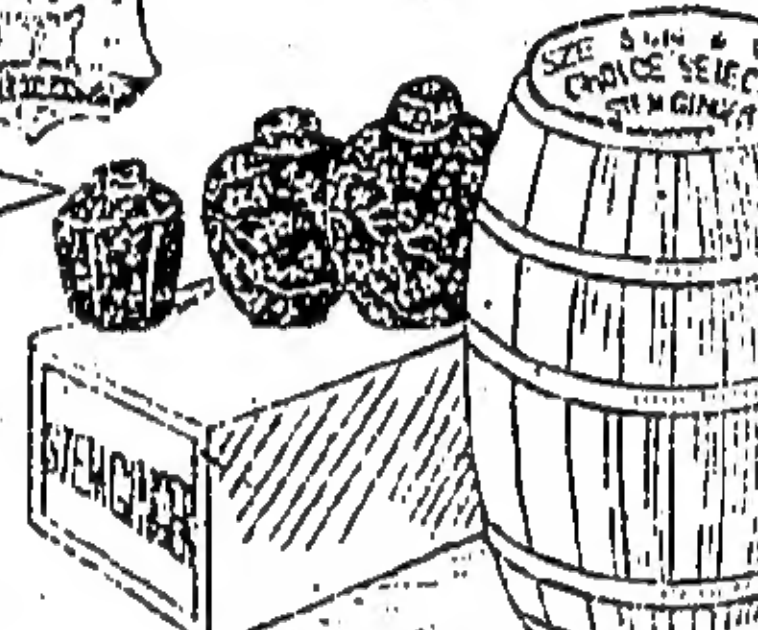
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Before Have Such Bargains Been Offered to
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London Offices:—The Far Eastern
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Ltd., 50-58, Southampton Street,
Strand, W.C.2.

Hong Kong, Saturday, August 11, 1928.

I am informed that
H.K.O.M.A.A. recent Home leave
movements have oc-
casioned a few gaps in the ranks of
the Hong Kong Organisers Mutual
Admiration Association. Every
effort will be made to fill the ap-
pointments before the cold weather
season starts, though, as will be
readily understood, the wedding out
of suitable candidates is a process
which will require a fair amount of
time and much consideration. For
the three vacancies that will exist
at the end of this month 32 can-
didates have already signified their
willingness to stand. Further ap-
plications, however, are invited as
the Association wants, of course,
nothing but the best qualified per-
sonages within the fold. Which
reminds me that mere persons need
not trouble to send in their names.
Applications may be made through
clubs on the Accepted List or in-
dividually to Wm. Gratianus
Bollocks, Esq., O.B.E., Hon. Secre-
tary, H.K.O.M.A.A., 951, The Peak.
Those aspirants who know this gen-
tleman well enough to address
him as Bill Bluenose might stand a
better chance than the others.
Class tells, you know.

Apart from the fact
Two St. John's, that it took a long
while to build and
it does not seem to know how it
stands regarding pew-rents, St.
John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, has
had a fairly uneventful existence.
How different has been the life of
its fellow-church at Westminster,
which has recently celebrated its
bicentenary. The Home-side edifice
(a handy word, that) was built to
relieve the congestion at St.
Margaret's which was then as popu-
lar as it is to-day. Always
considered an architectural abor-
tion—"an elephant thrown on its
back with its four feet erect in the
air," was Lord Chesterfield's de-
scription—the Westminster Church
suffered interior damage by fire and
exterior ridicule right from the day
of its construction.

The greatest misfortune
A Robust that befell St. John's,
Cleric. Westminster, was, in
the opinion of many,
the calling of the Rev. Charles
Churchill to the curacy. He was a
robust cleric was Churchill, the like
of whom we are never, in these
days, likely to see at St. John's
Hong Kong. He succeeded his
father and was a clergyman, as he
testified, "through need and not
choice." His heart was in the pen,
it is true, but it was the pen that
holds ink and not the one that holds
sheep. He passed from one literary
success to another and eventually
turned out *The Rovers*, a brilliant
satire which will live longer than
any of the Queen Anne churches.
In the end his parishioners kicked
him out, but Churchill, by way of
his writings, had reached fame and
fortune, so I do not suppose he
minded very much.

In case some of my
readers do not grasp
the purport of my re-
ference to the long
time it took to build St. John's,
Hong Kong, I would refer them to
Eitel's *Europe in China—The History
of Hong Kong*. The savant
of College-gardens tells us that the
Cathedral was ordered to be built
at Government expense and was de-
dicated to St. John on October 17,
1843. Sir Henry Pottinger was
Governor then and things generally
moved rather slowly, as they do
now in cases, such as adequate
water, provisions. Anyway, it was
not until March 1847, on the fifth
day of the *Ides*, that Sir J. Davis
laid the corner-stone. Lassitude on
the part of the authorities, accord-
ing to Eitel, was responsible for the
delay.

I want to see "Sadie
Thompson" during
the week. And I
want to say how fine
was the film. I am under no obliga-
tion to do anything of the kind as,
following my usual custom, I paid
for all the tickets I required. I do
not know what the local critics
wrote about the film as, nowadays,
I do not read what local critics
write about anything. If, however,
it had been my lot to describe it I
should have stressed the wonderful
acting of Lionel Barrymore as the
professional reformer who eventual-
ly falls as other men fall but
who adopted the unusual means of
a sharp-edged razor in seeking his
soul's redemption. Most people,
perhaps, were carried away by
Gloria Swanson's able portrayal of
the name-part. Lionel Barrymore,
however, showed more artistic
powers and a greater degree of his-
trionic execution than any of the

I, for one, would most
heartily repudiate the
suggestion that this
pen-picture, alluring
as it may look, typified that noble
thoroughfare yeelp Pedder-street
at cocktail time or any other time.
True it is that in the centre of the
town you will run across hard-
faced hags who obviously know how
many gins make a bottle, but,
mornings, it is generally my plea-
sant lot to meet with ice-maidens
and matrons.

I now propose to pass on
a few secrets of the Hong
Kong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation as
presented from Shanghai. I
have no compunction about
the matter. I have no over-
draft being nursed and I am not a Hong
of sufficient long-standing or busi-
ness ineptitude to require "carry-
ing." I have not even a current ac-
count with 'em, having, long ago,
arranged such matters in a British
possession where *Waijooong* does
not cut so much ice as it does here.

The early scenes of
Glad I'm not "Sadie Thompson"
There.
compelled the draw-
ing of comparisons
between the island of Paga Paga
and Hong Kong. Paga Paga, like
this little Colony, possessed a
Governor and, I suppose, the usual
box o' tricks that go with Governors.
But the amount of power enjoyed
by this bird in Paga Paga was re-
markable—and unhealthy, I would
imagine, for anybody he did not
like. In the film the professional
reformer, because he does not
fancy Sadie, lodges a complaint
with the Governor. And, dear
reader, in a jiffy or two, there comes
along a deportation order. I am
glad I do not have to try to hold
my job down in Paga Paga.

A little while ago I re-
ferred in these columns
to a fellow who at one
time was a resident here.
For doing so I have been taken to
task, my critic demanding: "why
tell us about people like that? This
fellow only stayed a year or so and
then away to another job." I write
about such people because they are
interesting. True it is, as my critic
said, the subject of my paragraph
"ran away." He was in a junior
position here and, as I know full
well, would have not been much
better off had he stayed here till
now. Instead of succumbing to the
false and empty lures of the Far
East, instead of settling down in
an underpaid job and allowing him-
self to shrink mentally and
physically year after year, he ran
away to a firm where his energy
and ability were appreciated. A
month when he arrived here he
would, owing to the local manner
of doing things, have been a non-
entity to-day. As it is, he is at
the head of his profession—and all
because, I honestly believe, he "ran
away."

Just study, if
Not Pedder-street, you please, this
little pen-pic-
ture:—
*Their faces are set in one mould
of dull desire—desire to be amused,
for the costly things of life, for
the gilt without the gingerbread.
Theirs are otherwise expressionless
faces. No individuality shows
through. The word "radiant" is
dead, so far as the faces of the wo-
men are concerned.... Their little
noises are lifted above the sense of
anything that is real. Their
mouths are as uniformly red as a
row of pillar-boxes. Their eyes
shine only with the reflection of
shop windows....*
And so on. And you would say,
thinking of the morning hour when
cocktail time chimes in a thousand
female hearts:—"How like Pedder-
street!" Come off your perch,
George. Hong Kong is too darned
staid and respectable and afraid of
anything that is not "just so" to
justify a description of its woman-
folk such as the above. It is Bond-
street at half past eleven in the
morning that the writer was depict-
ing.

The next Criminal Sessions will
open on Monday, August 20.

The Cafe Regent Company Ltd.
has been struck off the Register.

Mr. E. L. Jones has been ap-
pointed an assistant Government
marine surveyor as from August 4.

Mr. Tang Chi-ngong has been
appointed a Life Member of the
Court of the University of Hong
Kong.

The Dollar Steamship Lines and
American Mail Line announce the
removal of their Office from No. 4
Des Vaux-road-Central to No. 12
Pedder-street on August 14.

The Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall,
C.M.G., LL.D., is to leave for
Shanghai on the s.s. "President
Madison," together with Mrs.
Kotewall and a son on Tuesday. He
is going on a private visit and will
probably return in about three
weeks.

Mr. W. H. ("Bill") Edley,
wharfinger of the Hong Kong, Can-
ton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.,
left the Colony on Wednesday on
the "Empress of Canada" for
Canada on holiday. He had been
suffering from pleurisy, necessitat-
ing a long stay in hospital. His
many friends will wish him a
speedy and complete recovery.

ing, "B" for those not quite so good,
"C" for those a little doubtful, and
"D" for those with whom business
is not advisable. That is one in-
teresting secret, isn't it? Now here
is another. The Bank will open
credits with "C" class dealers. If
this information is true, I think the
Johnnies at this Bank are real
sports. Fancy being able to get
credit, which I suppose means
money, from a big building such as
these nice young men work in if, all
the while, you are a firm which is a
"little doubtful." It sounds too
good to be true, doesn't it. Perhaps
it is.

I referred last week to
Solicitors' local solicitors' letters.
Letters, which have made me
laugh and I am remind-
ed of a particularly priceless effort
which recently emanated from the
office of a firm which seems to get
a fair amount of business. The re-
minder is contained in a *Kester*
cable of last month which stated
that the Soviet had founded an
institute for the study of Buddhist
culture in Tibet, Mongolia, China,
India and Japan. This message,
apart from emphasising the So-
viet's desire to poke their nose
into territories now more or less
closed to them, took my mind back
to the brief sojourn in this Colony
of an individual whose name you
would know as soon as I mentioned
it.

What happened was
What They that his name was
Wanted. mentioned, together
with rather unedifying
particulars connected with it.
Along came the solicitor's letter.
On behalf of their client they want-
ed apologies broadcast through-
out the world; they wanted very
substantial damages; they wanted
all kinds of things. After a week
or two, however, they did not want
anything to do with the business.
Their precious client had to "beat
it" to fields fresh and pastures new.
He asked the police to get him to a
country where Buddhism was prac-
tised. That is why the message
concerning the Soviet's ambitions
reminded me of local solicitors' let-
ters. As for the individual to
whom I have referred, I suppose
some of our senior Government
officials will recall him. He stayed
over a fairly lengthy period in a
Buddhist monastery in Ceylon
roundabout the time some of them
were there.

Life, as I think I
Toujours Les have said before,
Autres. keeps an even keel.
Whilst we are suffer-
ing from petty restrictions in Hong
Kong others in other places are also
getting it in the neck. We have
our rotten ordinances, and so
have Shanghai and Peking.
The young women of the former
city have been ordered by the Na-
tionalist Government not to
wear ear-rings and the Mayor of
Peking says that all Chinese women
under thirty must bob their hair.
I think steps should be taken to
enrol the Nationalist commander at
Shanghai and the worthy Mayor
as honorary members of our
H.K.O.M.A.A.

The next Criminal Sessions will
open on Monday, August 20.

The Cafe Regent Company Ltd.
has been struck off the Register.

Mr. E. L. Jones has been ap-
pointed an assistant Government
marine surveyor as from August 4.

Mr. Tang Chi-ngong has been
appointed a Life Member of the
Court of the University of Hong
Kong.

The Dollar Steamship Lines and
American Mail Line announce the
removal of their Office from No. 4
Des Vaux-road-Central to No. 12
Pedder-street on August 14.

The Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall,
C.M.G., LL.D., is to leave for
Shanghai on the s.s. "President
Madison," together with Mrs.
Kotewall and a son on Tuesday. He
is going on a private visit and will
probably return in about three
weeks.

Mr. W. H. ("Bill") Edley,
wharfinger of the Hong Kong, Can-
ton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.,
left the Colony on Wednesday on
the "Empress of Canada" for
Canada on holiday. He had been
suffering from pleurisy, necessitat-
ing a long stay in hospital. His
many friends will wish him a
speedy and complete recovery.

Two Chinese youths were brought
before Major C. Willson, at the
Central Court this morning, charg-
ed with gambling at Upper Lascar
Row and Stanley-street. Both
pleaded guilty and were each fined
\$2.

At the Central Court this morn-
ing, a Chinese youth pleaded "not
guilty" to a charge of hawking pork
without a licence yesterday after-
noon. Major C. Willson dis-
charged the boy after evidence had
been given by an Indian constable
and the youth's master. The lat-
ter verified the accused statement
that he was delivering the pork to
a hotel.

Rulla Shak, an Indian of no fixed
abode, appeared before Major C.
Willson at the Central Court
this morning as being destitute.
The Police said that defendant had
just come down from Canton, and
in view of the fact that they were
not quite certain of his identifica-
tion, they asked for a remand.
Defendant was remanded in police
custody for 48 hours.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NANKING RAPE.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")
Sir,—I must say that your
leader of August Ninth surprised
me not a little. That such an
article could have originated from a
learned pen is hardly conceivable
to be candid, I may justly infer
that whoever wrote that leader of
yours is what I would term racially
prejudiced.

Without a second thought he
vehemently accuses the Nationalists
as a whole as one not to be trusted
at all. It is my contention that any
person who has the faintest political
notion, will not infringe a branch of
internationalism as that so malici-
ously perpetuated by our "politi-
cian" writer in his article.

He next ventures to criticise the
action of the British Prime Min-
ister regarding the latter's intention
in consenting to negotiate a pact
on similar terms to those offered to
and accepted by the United States
concerning the Nanking Rape. He
then alludes to the non-fulfilment
of the pact by the Nationalists. He
finally accuses China under
various pretexts for having broken
her promises, and sums up with the
claim that Britain is going to be
painfully disappointed if she ac-
cepts terms similar to those
accepted by the United States. Our
"politician" writer seems to be
oblivious of the fact that the Sino-
American Pact has but been very
recently concluded. It is only nat-
ural that absolute and stringent
observance of such an Agreement
can only ultimately ensue as a mat-
ter of time. That the National-
ists have broken faith in the Sino-
American Pact as regards their
failure to evacuate American prop-
erty is veritable enough. Such an
unfortunate incident is, however,
trifle in its significance. But our
"politician" writer has unnecessary
made a mound out of an ant-mole.
If one were to reflect upon
his hyper-exaggerated convictions,
There is not the slightest doubt
that the Chinese Government will
amend this regrettable incident but
until then it is not ripe at the
present moment for any one to pre-
dict misconceptions of any actions
of the Nationalists.

I do not propose to discuss and
modify the erroneous ideas our
learned writer has of Nationalist
China as I find it hardly worth the
while trying to convince and rectify
an already biased mind. The in-
ference which I derive from such
an injudiciously worded article
concerning so delicate a matter is
that it is a case of:—
"for fools rush in where angels
fear to tread."

Yours, etc.,
NATIONALIST,
Hong Kong, August 11, 1928.

TOOK THE RISK.

DARING DISPLAY WITH EXTINGUISHER.

An interesting experiment was
carried out last night with the
"Auto-Total" Fire Extinguisher for
motor cars. The engine of a motor
car which was in perfect running
order was saturated with gasoline
and set alight. The "Auto-Total"
was applied through the honeycomb
of the radiator and completely ex-
tinguished the blaze in a few
seconds.

The witnesses of this novel ex-
periment, it is understood, were
surprised at the efficiency and speed
of extinguishing displayed by this
type of fire extinguisher. The car
suffered no ill-effects from the con-
tents of the "Auto-Total" and was
started off immediately after the
demonstration without cleaning.
The Agents of the "Total" Fire
Extinguishers intend to repeat this
demonstration at an early date for
the benefit of motor car owners.

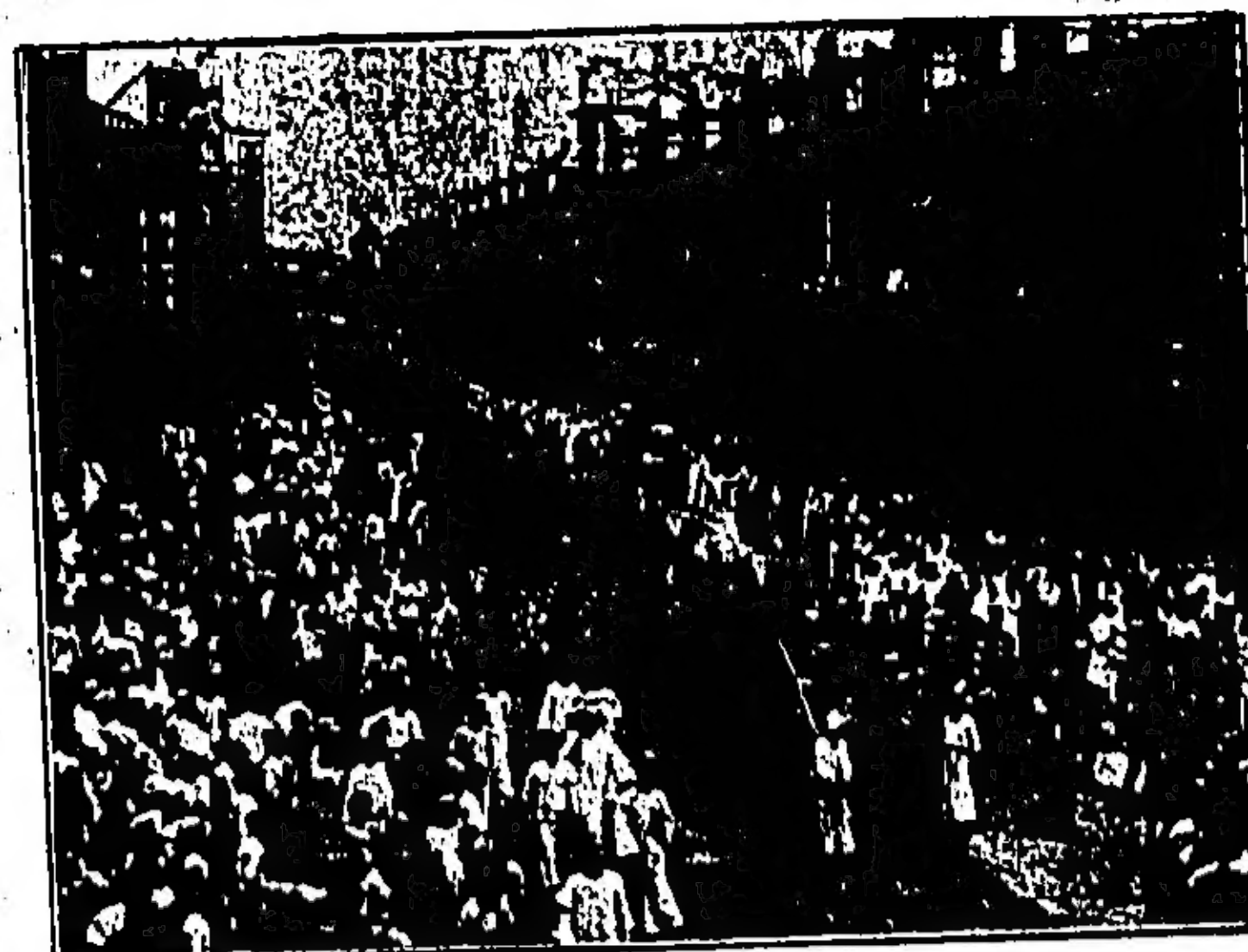
PICTURES OF LOCAL INTEREST



GARRISON CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS OF HONG KONG, ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—Group taken at the headquarters of the H.K. Garrison Children's Schools last week when Mrs. Luard, wife of the General Officer Commanding, gave away the prizes. A musical programme of entertainment was presented. Captain J. Charnock, Command Education Officer, presented the report. Teachers and children were congratulated by Mrs. Luard.—(Welcome Studio).



GLORIA SWANSON in "Sadie Thompson."



EX-PRESIDENT'S FUNERAL.—Military bands and troops in the funeral procession through Tientsin of ex-President Li Yuan-hung, China's first Vice-President.—(By courtesy of Mr. K. M. Chang, Pelyang Photographic Society).



OFFICIAL OPENING OF A BATHING BEACH.—Teams from the University, South China Athletic Association, Chinese Athletic Association, Chinese Y.M.C.A. and Queen's College competed in an invitation aquatic sports meeting at the formal opening of the Wah Yan College's bathing beach and stand, at North Point. A group of officials and competitors.—(Ying Ming).



DECORATIONS IN THE WATER.—An "arena" roped in at Kowloon Dock bathing beach for the 2nd Batt. King's Own Scottish Borderers' aquatic sports meeting.—(Welcome Studio).



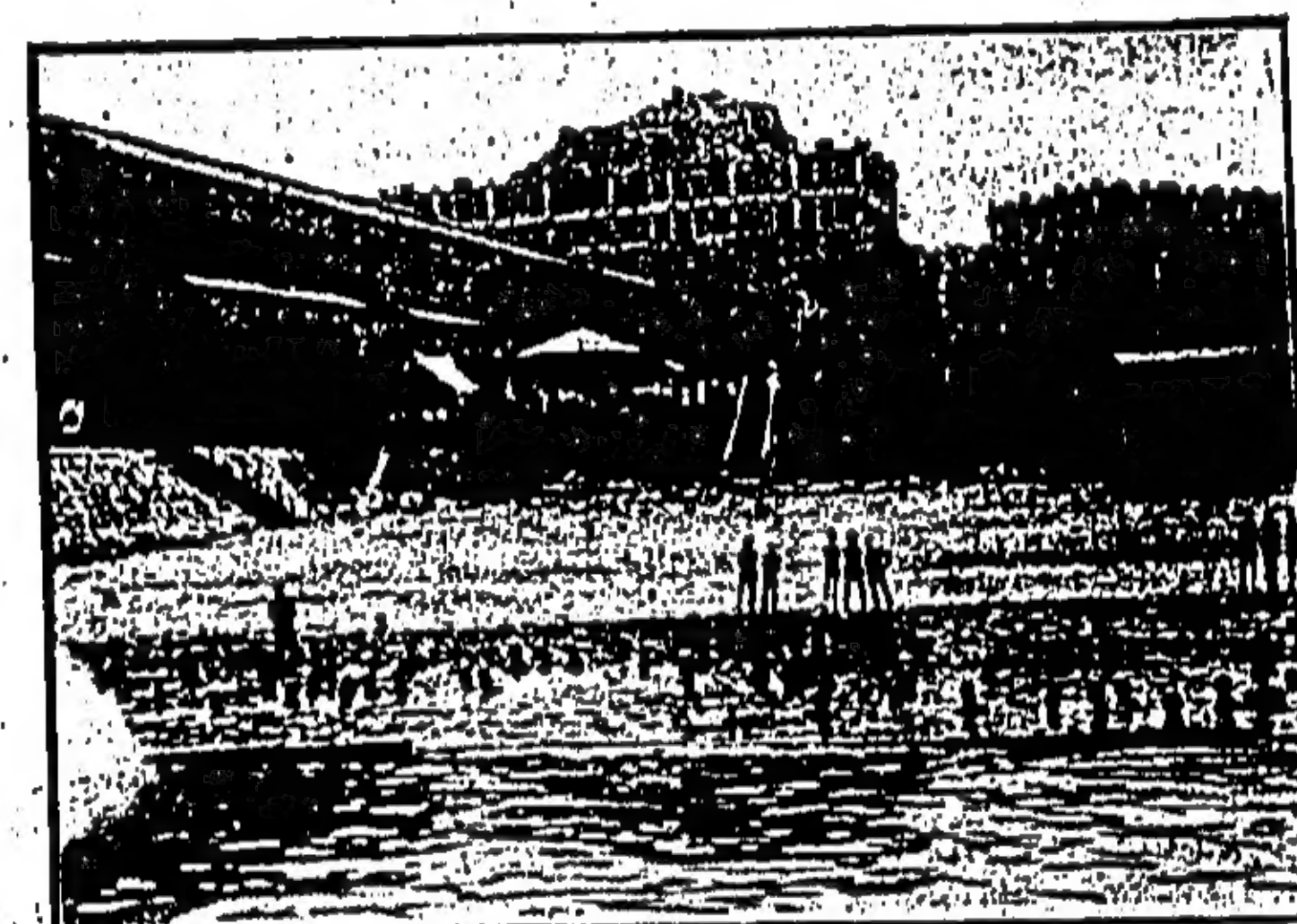
SOME OF HONG KONG'S CHINESE BOY SCOUTS.—At North Point, when Mr. Li Yau-tsun (chairman of the H.K. Chinese General Chamber of Commerce) paid his official visit to the South China Athletic Association's bathing beach. The Scouts belong to troops under the auspices of the Association. With Mr. Li are the Association's officials for the current year.—(Ying Ming).



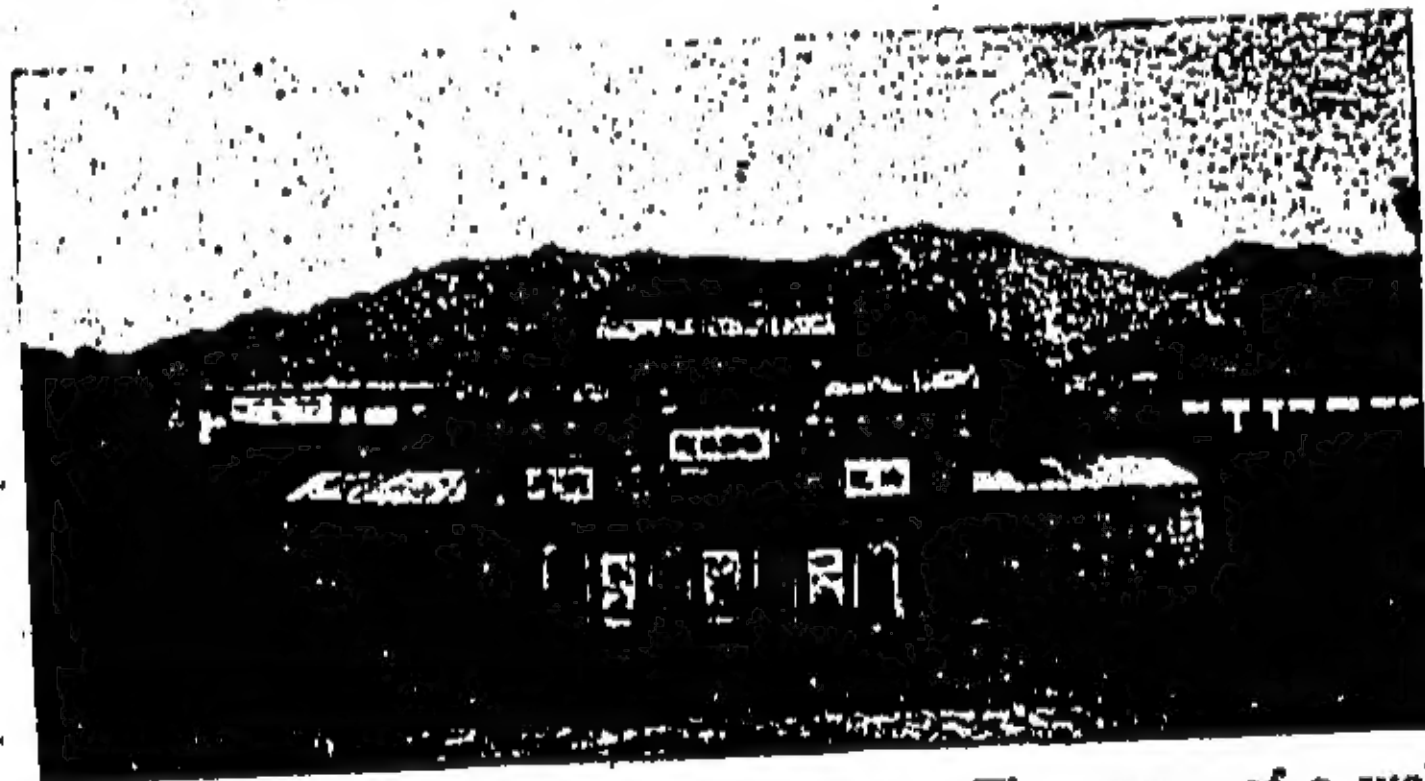
RENEE ADOREE, a star of "The Big Parade," and Conrad Nagel in "Heaven on Earth," a gypsy romance showing at the Star Theatre on Tuesday and Wednesday.



POPULAR CHINESE COUPLE'S WEDDING.—At St. Paul's Church, Glenealy, after the wedding of Mr. Lam Chik-shung, eldest son of Mr. Lam Woo (one of the Colony's foremost contractors and a prominent member of the Chinese Anglican Church), to Miss Violet Tock, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Leung Tock of Melbourne, Australia. Mr. George N. Tock gave his sister away. The bridesmaids were the Misses Sue A. L. Goey and Grace Suen. The flower-girls were the Misses Joyce Lim and May Law. Mr. Lam Chik-ho supported his brother as "best man." Mr. Wong Ying-hang was groomsman.—(Welcome Studio).



MINDEN DAY.—In honour of Minden Day, the 2nd Batt. King's Own Scottish Borderers held an aquatic sports meeting at the Kowloon Dock bathing beach last week.—(Welcome Studio).



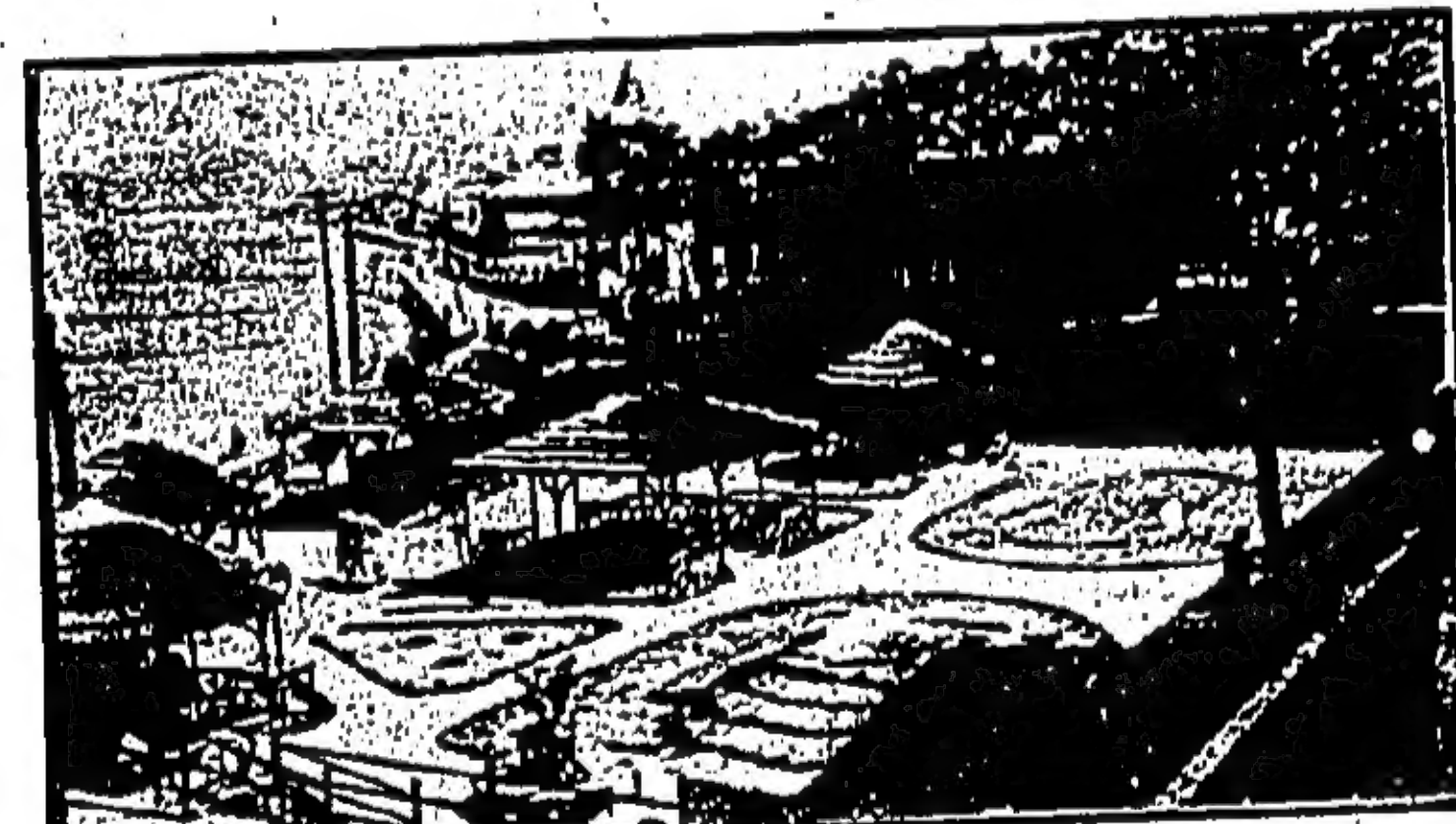
NONE LIKE THIS DOWN SOUTH.—The grave of a well-to-do in North China, circular in shape, with a gateway approach and four doors, altogether different from the Chinese graves in South China and Hong Kong.



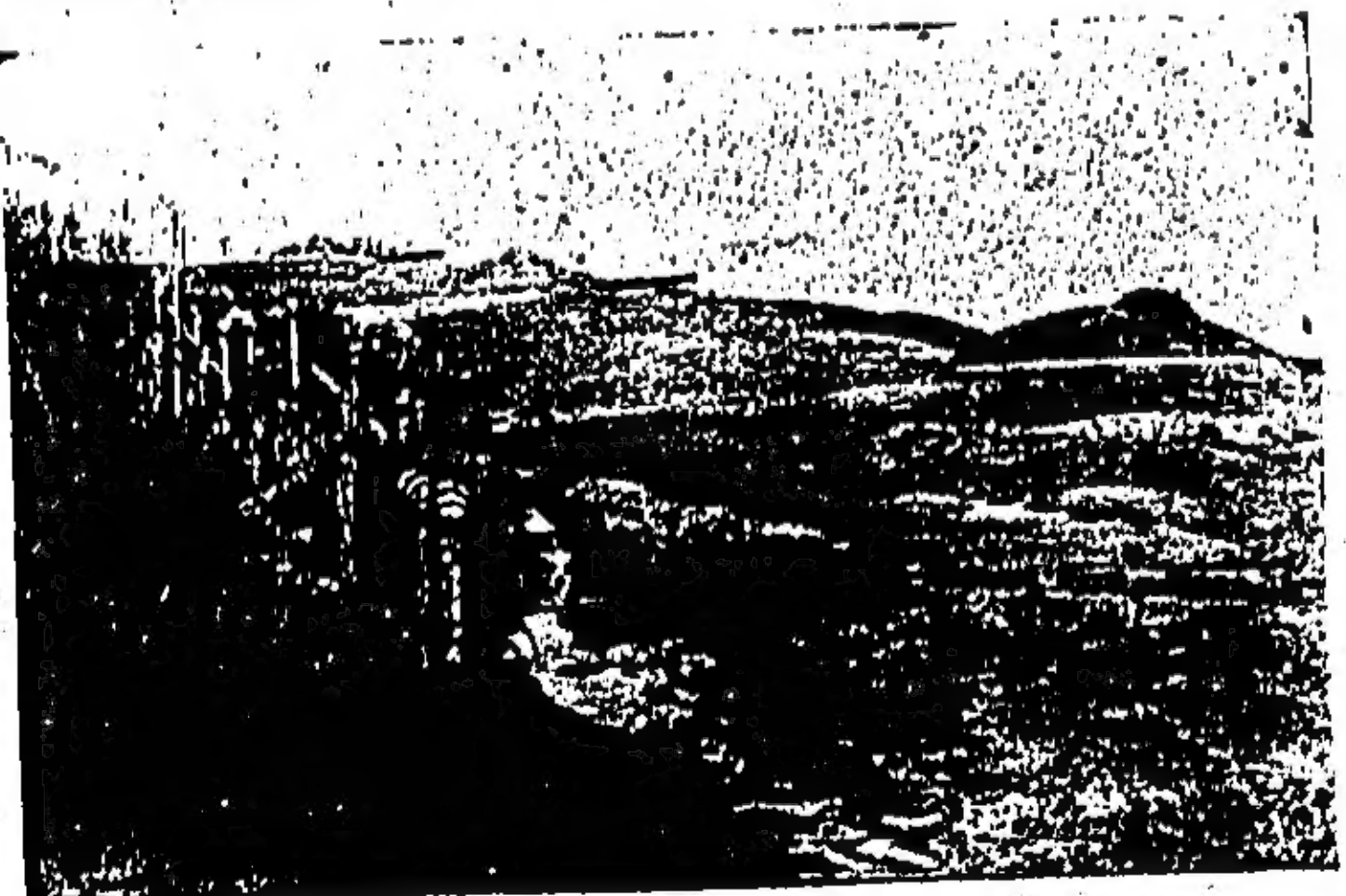
NEIL HAMILTON, ALEC B. FRANCIS & LOIS MORAN in "The Music Master."



THE "CHRISTIAN GENERAL."—Who has been invited to attend the Nationalist conference.



NOT WAIKIKI.—The Chefoo Club's bathing beach, just as pretty as Honolulu's best, Chefoo up-to-date is attracting a large number of summer visitors from Shanghai and South China.



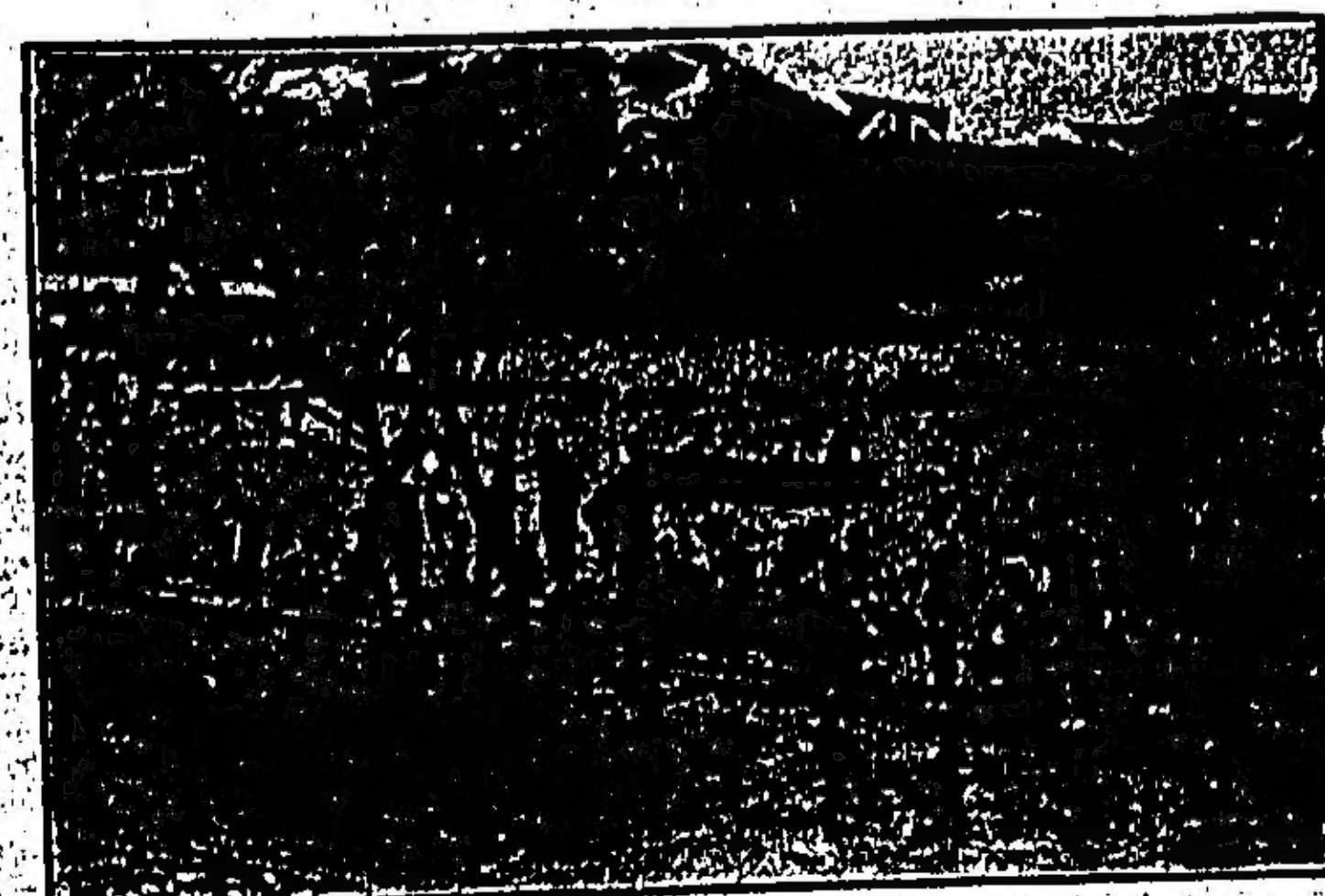
RELICS OF THE GREAT WAR.—On the skyline (centre) can be seen two of the guns mounted by the Germans in a fort at Tsingtao (in Shantung) early in the Great War, with defences on the left. Tsingtao was captured by the Allies and returned by Japan to China.



FAVOURITE SUMMER RESORT.—The beach at Chefoo, during low tide. Chefoo is a very popular resort during



CHIEF MOURNER.—Mr. Edward Li (with cap between attendants), eldest son of ex-President Li Yuan-hung, the principal mourner at the funeral of his father in Tientsin.—(By courtesy of Mr. K. M. Chang, Pelyang Photographic Society).



RACE FOR THE YOUNGSTERS.—On the starting plank within the enclosure at Kowloon Dock bathing beach during the 2nd Batt. K.O.S.B.'s aquatic sports.—(Welcome Studio).



NORMA SHEARER in "Upstage," a drama of life behind the scenes showing at the Star Theatre this Sunday and Monday.

THE "MAIL'S" FASHIONS ILLUSTRATED.

TOWN CLOTHES

The Warm Days Introduce Styles Suitable for the City as Well as the Countryside; Short Sleeves Are Worn.



For those who spend a major part of the summer in cities, with just week-ends or vacations in the country, the wardrobe presents a doubly troublesome aspect. The clothes suitable for sports and country clubs are of course out of the question in great cities. Pastel tints and brilliant shades are all very well where green grass lends a soft background but where the asphalt pavements sizzle in the heat dull or neutral tones are decidedly better.

For many reasons the flowered crepes and chiffons that are so conveniently introduced in warm weather form the most successful of town dresses, with navy blue and black chiffons and silks also seen in trimly designed costumes. There is an absence of the sports feeling in these clothes, too. They are decidedly trimmer, and in some

cases, dressier than those chosen for country walks or the seashore.

The polka dotted silk dress is exceptionally fashionable this season. It gains an ensemble effect in matching coat or cape, or has a finished appearance with the aid of a fox scarf. The georgette ensembles, too, are good for days in town. These are successfully shown in navy, black or beige tones. The frocks, while simple in line, possess a feminine feeling and are generally accompanied by matching coats of georgette or crepe.

Short sleeves, too, have returned to a somewhat prominent place in summer fashions and also are shown in town dresses. Alice White, in First National's "Harold Teen," wears a simple dress of black particularly acceptable for town wear. It has the new short sleeves too.

"LEISURINGS" OF FINE FABRICS.

The already famous fashion twins—Formality and Femininity—have taken the world of dress by storm. No department has failed to feel their influence, and it is not, therefore, at all surprising to find boudoir apparel and lingerie growing daily more fascinating and elaborate. Perhaps these garments are less effected; for they have always been feminine, yet there is an increase in that quality, this season.

If, during the period of mannish styles, there was a tendency toward eliminating the negligee, hostess and tea gown, in favour of the pajama suit, then that tendency has disappeared. Pajamas remain, but they are inclined to gorgeousness, along with the rest of the boudoir apparel that is offered. Satins and silks and brocades are used in their building, and they abound in fine details that make them exquisite.

Practical boudoir garments find rayon an excellent fabric, for its appearance is deceptive and its colourings are beautiful. Moreover, it washes well, which makes possible the lighter shades of the fashionable colours. Garments in this material are offered in a wide range of patterns, and at this season of the year, when there is no demand for warmth in the negligee, they prove themselves extremely popular.

Printed materials are much in favour for robes intimates. The fabric itself may be chiffon, Georgette—either silk or cotton, or voile, but the idea is the same. These materials drape well, and may be lined or unlined, the latter necessitating a slip that will harmonize and thus provide a correct foundation. Lace is a favourite trimming, or it may make the entire garment. It is not as workable as the sheerer fabrics.

There are many clever originalities in a variety of materials, among them the models that make use of crepe de chine. An especially lovely negligee omits its sleeves and takes, instead, a cape

of the crepe. This cape, the wide, shawl collar and the hem edge are all fringed. Preference is shown for the pastel tones—coral, Nile, French blue or turquoise. Pink, lavender, peach, rose and Copen blue are also favourites.

When a slip is imperative, it is often made as a part of the tea gown. A crepe-satin slip with inserts of thread lace has an overdress that is principally wing draperies of chiffon and the same lace that trims the slip. Another negligee of printed Georgette has pastel flowers on a peach background, and the garment is worn over a slip of orchid crepe de chine.

LINKING HEADWEAR WITH FOOTWEAR.

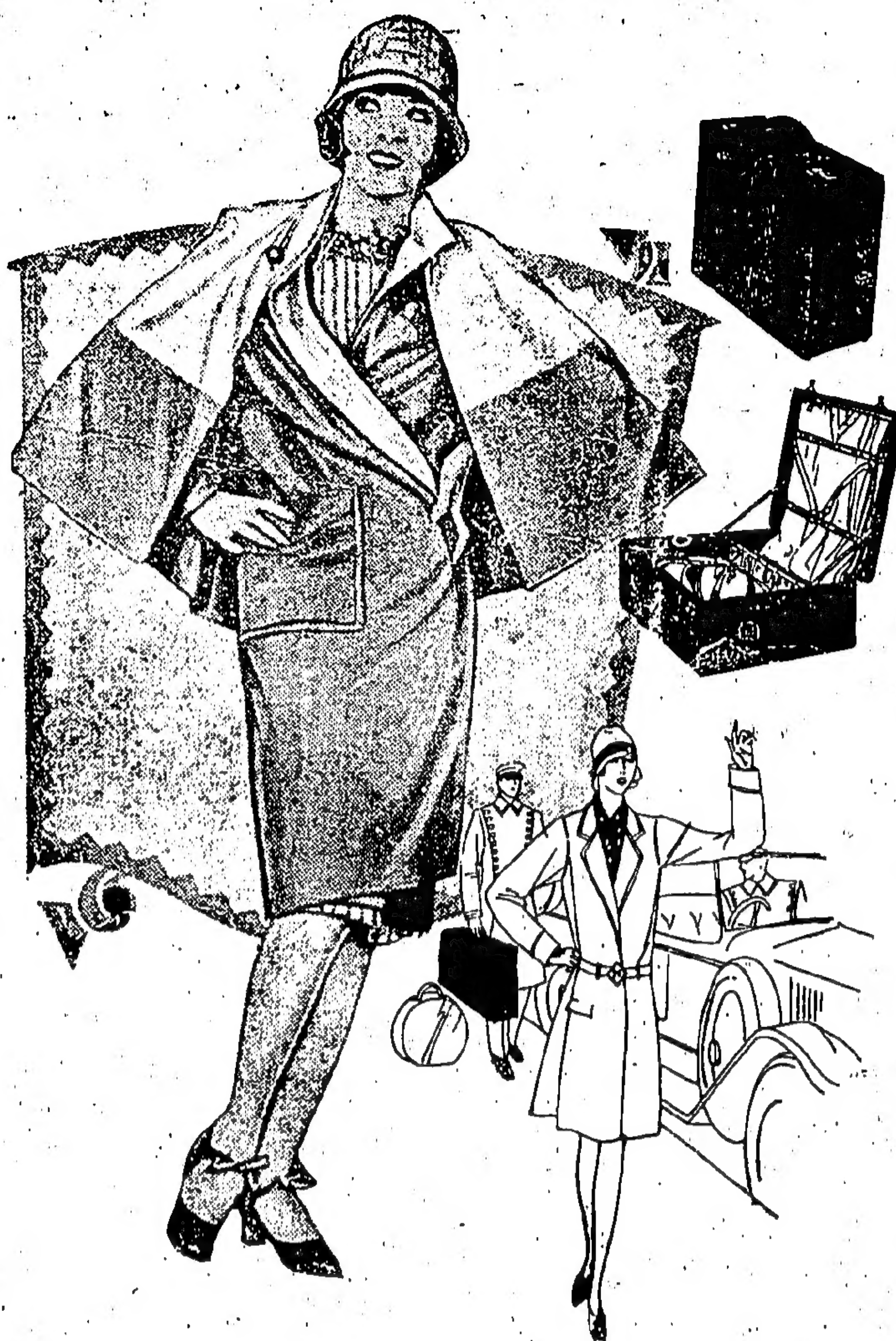
The world is full of a number of things, when it comes to the wardrobe, and a good proportion of these things must be considered in relation to the individual ensemble. It is so very easy to spoil an effect, yet so very easy to achieve it, that it behooves us to learn the fine art of linking one costume detail to another with a third, and subordinating all three to the whole. Nor may we lose the beauty of any one of the three.

The fashions of the hour, as they pertain to hats and shoes, are widely varied. They range from the smart little tailored hat of felt or straw, with which shoes of leather are worn, to footwear that dazzles with colour in new and original effects, worn with hats quite as picturesque as they. And the link that joins the two together is, sometimes, a handbag, again a scarf, or some other important costume detail planned with that end in view.

Window displays attract our notice with the flash of reds, blues and green. It is quite possible to find such a display that features not a single pair of the usual black shoes. And leather may be wholly missing from the fabric cast, although coloured kidskin is a favourite material. It is used as a trimming, and makes a nice contrast with the woven fabrics that

NEW LUGGAGE THAT MAKES TRAVELLING EASIER

The Wardrobe Suitcase Is a Decided Success for Short Journeys or Week-Ends. Light Motor Trunks and Spacious Travelling Boxes Also Appeal to Luggage Shoppers.



Travelling was once dreaded because of the number of pieces of luggage found necessary to hold the various articles essential to even a short journey or week-end visit. To-day, due to the ingenuity of luggage designers, there is found a single suitcase so equipped that it may take care of an entire wardrobe.

This new suitcase possesses all the features of a wardrobe trunk. In fact it is a miniature trunk. It possesses hangers on a trolley, space for hats, shoes and accessories. One type of wardrobe suitcase opens at an angle with the top standing open. One side contains a wardrobe effect with the hangers for dresses and coats while the other half has removable sections with tray arrangements to hold separate articles. They possess pockets for shoes and space for hats, too.

Another type of wardrobe suitcase is somewhat square in shape and has itself divided into spaces, too. It also supplies adequate space for clothes so that they need not be

crushed. In fact these small trunks may accommodate at least six dresses, two hats, shoes, lingerie, and all the accessories essential to the ensemble. They permit the travellers to tour in comfort with a secure knowledge that their wardrobe is complete in but a single piece of luggage.

Motoring is becoming more popular and in luggage displays there are some exceptionally smart and desirable motor trunks on display. These are very light in weight nowadays so that they may be carried intact from car to hotel. They come in various sizes and are equipped so that two persons may use them comfortably, as they are divided into compartments. These automobile trunks make it possible to carry a complete wardrobe with dinner or sports clothes handy at a minute's notice.

For those whose travel needs require more than a single piece of luggage, there are charming groups of luggage which stress an ensemble note. Small wardrobe trunks, hat boxes, overnight bags and suitcases all made of the same leather

are shown in fascinating groups. The new Gladstone bag which may accommodate so many dresses is found an attractive piece of luggage. It is found in a type that has sides that expand to take care of excess garments. The overnight bag is expanding into a suitcase with a tray that takes care of toilet accessories.

Hat and shoe boxes are to be found, too. These take care of a wardrobe that demands a number of hats and shoes for an extended stay. When accompanied by a large suitcase that takes care of many dresses and an overnight bag for small needs and toilet articles, the travelling outfit is complete for the most extended journey. Brown leathers, black leathers, light pigskins and all sorts of combinations of leathers are used.

Colleen Moore, whose latest First National film is "Happiness Ahead," and whose love for travel takes her to all sorts of places, finds it necessary to possess all sorts of luggage for both short and long journeys. Miss Moore has found the new wardrobe suitcase a decided success.

the shoes are a high-heeled strapped model cut very low on the sides and high in back.

There are linen bags to link linen shoes with the linen hat, there are bags of quilted crepe in the same shade as the shoes, and sometimes the crepe bag has a motif of printed silk or some other fabric, which matches the material of the shoes. Scarfs and sunshades are planned to match the new footwear, especially when it is in a patterned material. Kerchiefs are another link in the chain, as are the flowers of print.

THE LUXURY OF TRAVEL.

Increased facilities in travel have made the tourist an institution, and the result is seen in any luggage shop. Even if one has no desire to enjoy the pleasures of places apart from home a visit to such a store will plant the germ of restlessness. Just as we rely upon the ensemble in our wardrobe, so will we come to rely upon the luggage ensemble that has taken the place of the many separate, and absolutely unrelated, pieces.

These ensembles come in two, three, even four pieces, and are designed to take good care of one's belongings on every type of

a trip. Upon the distance travelled and the duration of the stay depends the number of pieces—sometimes one piece becomes two, when a tray is removed, if the tray holds toilet necessities and folds compactly into an overnight case, thus leaving the needed bit of space free for an extra frock or coat.

We thought the peak of convenience was reached when the wardrobe trunk was invented, but it was merely the beginning, and now the trunk is a last resort, especially in foreign travel. We have in its place the wardrobe suitcase and the wardrobe hat box, the latter used for other pieces of apparel quite frankly. Folding hangers are part of the equipment of these wardrobe pieces, and it is amazing what they will accommodate.

For some trips the wardrobe suitcase with its folding tray of toilet things is adequate. When another piece must be added there is the wardrobe hat box that will take care of all the headwear and footwear necessary for the stay, and still have room for extras. If even these two pieces are not enough, then there is the small trunk that is not large enough to be a bother, for a porter can easily carry it on his shoulder.

A trunk of this sort seems hardly more than a large bag, and it

THE LINES OF THE HAT ARE VARIED

The Summer Hat Shows an Increasing Fondness for Wide Brims, While the Sports Cloche Still Points the Road to Chic.



The hot summer has a way with it that makes wide brims wider every season. There is an effort in the early season to bring the hat of moderate lines into extreme popularity, but as the summer advances and the sun grows stronger fashion weakens and again admits that the most successful hat is the one that shades the face most. And again it is the open season for the very large hat.

This season finds the large hat again reigning supreme, and in a variety of straws that gives an exceptionally wide choice. The transparent hat is perhaps favoured, but it shares its smart lines with hats of heavier straws. The large hat is simplicity itself, yet it is infinitely varied. Among the straws used are horsehair, the large hat of fine straw, the large rough straw in two tones, the large hat of shiny paillasson, the large hat of natural ballbount, the large hat of natural leghorn, the large hat with the draped headband, the large Milan hat with the twisted headband.

The lines of the large hat vary, too. There is the hat of uncompromising brim, broad and narrow in the back than in the front. There is the large brim that droops so becomingly as well as the stiff outline of a large Milan. The

horsehair and leghorn give more variety to their shapes inasmuch as they droop in soft lines.

The cloche is undoubtedly the selection for sports and travelling. This season finds the cloche worn in a variety of materials. Felts, straws and silks are all used with equally chic results. The silk hat stitched smartly is proving a decidedly popular choice. For sports, motoring and travelling the stitched silk cloche is ideal. It keeps its shape so well even when packed in small quarters and is very cool on the head.

Fine fur felt hats are also worn for sports. They are of chiffon like fur felt and are the most colourful of the summer hats. Tiny pin tucks, clever cutting and grosgrain ribbon all combine to give them the swagger essential to sports chic.

The hat featuring polka dots is equally successful as the summer frock of polka dots. It comes in silks of all colours and in straws with polka dots embroidered colourfully upon them. Ribbon effects as well as the entire hat of polka dots are smartly seen.

Alice White wears a large hat of transparent black very smartly in her latest First National film, "Harold Teen." It is of the new type stressing simplicity yet giving an air of smart sophistication.

is covered in the same leather of which the other pieces are made. (Buffalo hide, by the way, is the smartest luggage leather at the moment.) It is the most convenient trunk imaginable, this little affair, for the woman contemplating a summer over seas, when it is combined with a suit and hat case, it meets every wardrobe need of a really extended trip.

The question of a motor trunk is always in order, these days of trekking across the country in an automobile. Special attention is given to the model that straps on behind, or fits neatly onto the running board. The interior of these trunks, which are made of a light weight leather or of duck, is so arranged that two travelling together may each have a half to herself. Or they are fitted up with separate compartments for the various articles.

This demand for smart luggage, and for pieces that are fitted to the individual need, has brought into being the custom tailor for luggage. This means that the leather, shape and colour can be pre-determined, and the interior can be fitted out in any way that appeals to the purchaser.

Special attention is given to luggage for men, separating it entirely from that designed for women. There is room for the required number of suits and for the type of small things that are imperative. Builders of men's luggage recognize the need of transporting dress clothes safely, as well as play logs. And there is even a

specially designed compartment for dress shirts and the appurtenances thereof.

Special week-end cases have been devised for both men and women, and they usually accommodate all that will be needed on the average trip. For the golfer there is a separate bag, designed with a zipper fastening, that will accommodate an extra garment or two, if needed. It should be mentioned that luggage is much lighter in weight than it used to be, though quite as sturdy of construction.

One luxury piece of luggage is a shoe wardrobe case, planned with drawers that will hold, each one, a pair of shoes. There is a pocket in each drawer for the hosiery that matches the shoes, and a careful indexing is possible on a small white card provided for the purpose. The drawers may be removed, the extra space used for any purpose the owner may desire.

Another innovation is the new combination lock that is making the key-ring unnecessary. One has only to remember what the combination is, as is the case with a safe. The entire ensemble may open to the same combination.

The art of knitting makes it possible for a sweater or a jumper to wear its own trimming in its pattern. Some of the new models have a bow knit into the sweater at the point of the V-neck, but newer than this is the knit-in sash with ends that do really tie.

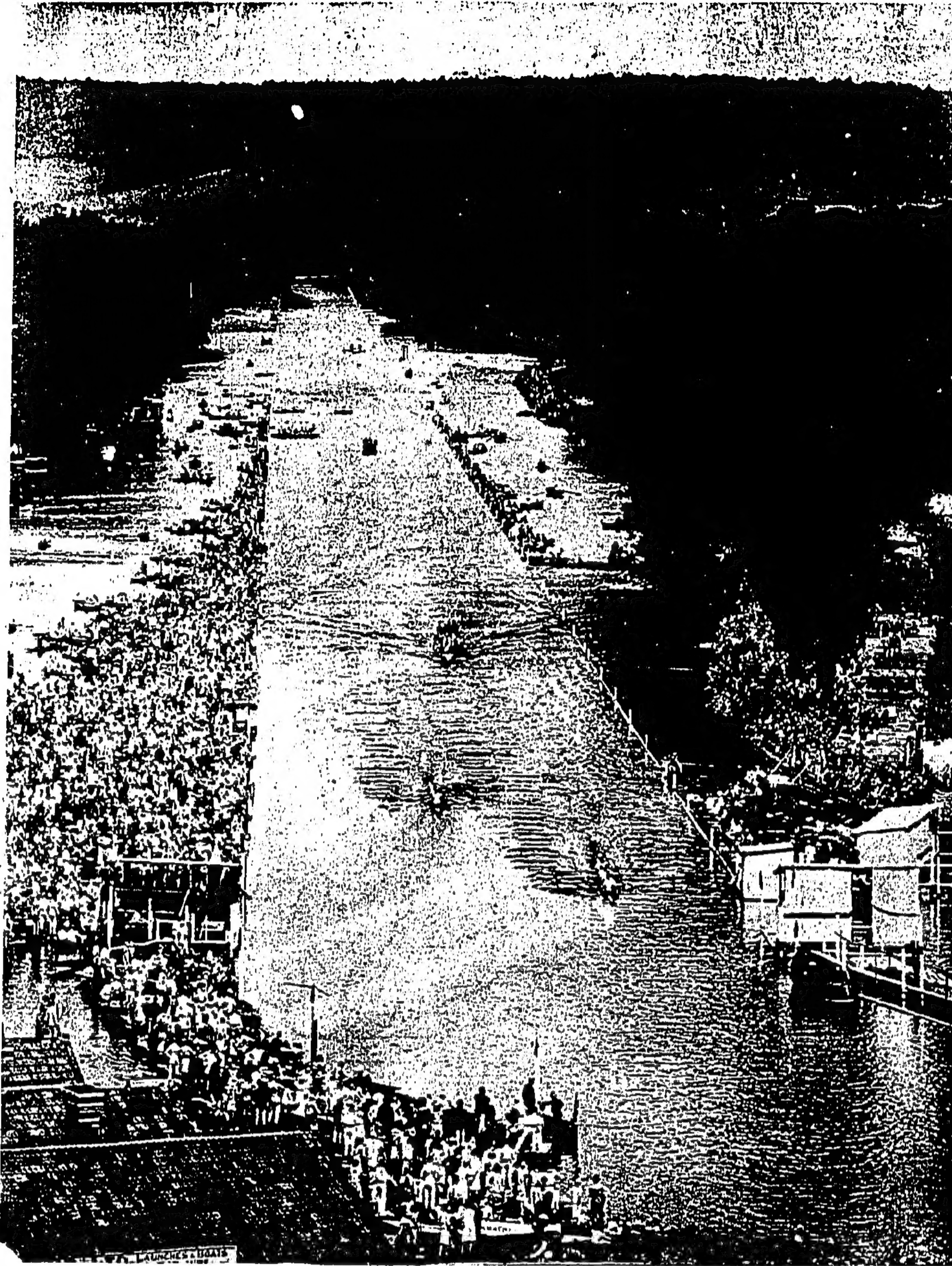
OUR HOMESIDE PICTURE SERVICE.



MISS JENNY GOLDER, the music-hall actress.—It was reported that she had been found dead, shot through the heart, in Paris. The circumstances indicated suicide. She was an extremely versatile actress. An Australian, she was for four years starring at the Folies Bergere in Paris.—(Sport and General).



DEMONSTRATION OF MODERN WARFARE.—Members of the House of Lords and Commons and the Secretary of State for War witnessed a remarkable demonstration of experimental armoured warfare and aviation at Tidworth, Salisbury plain. Here is a scene during the armoured fighting with a squadron of aeroplanes swooping down on the tanks.—(Sport and General).



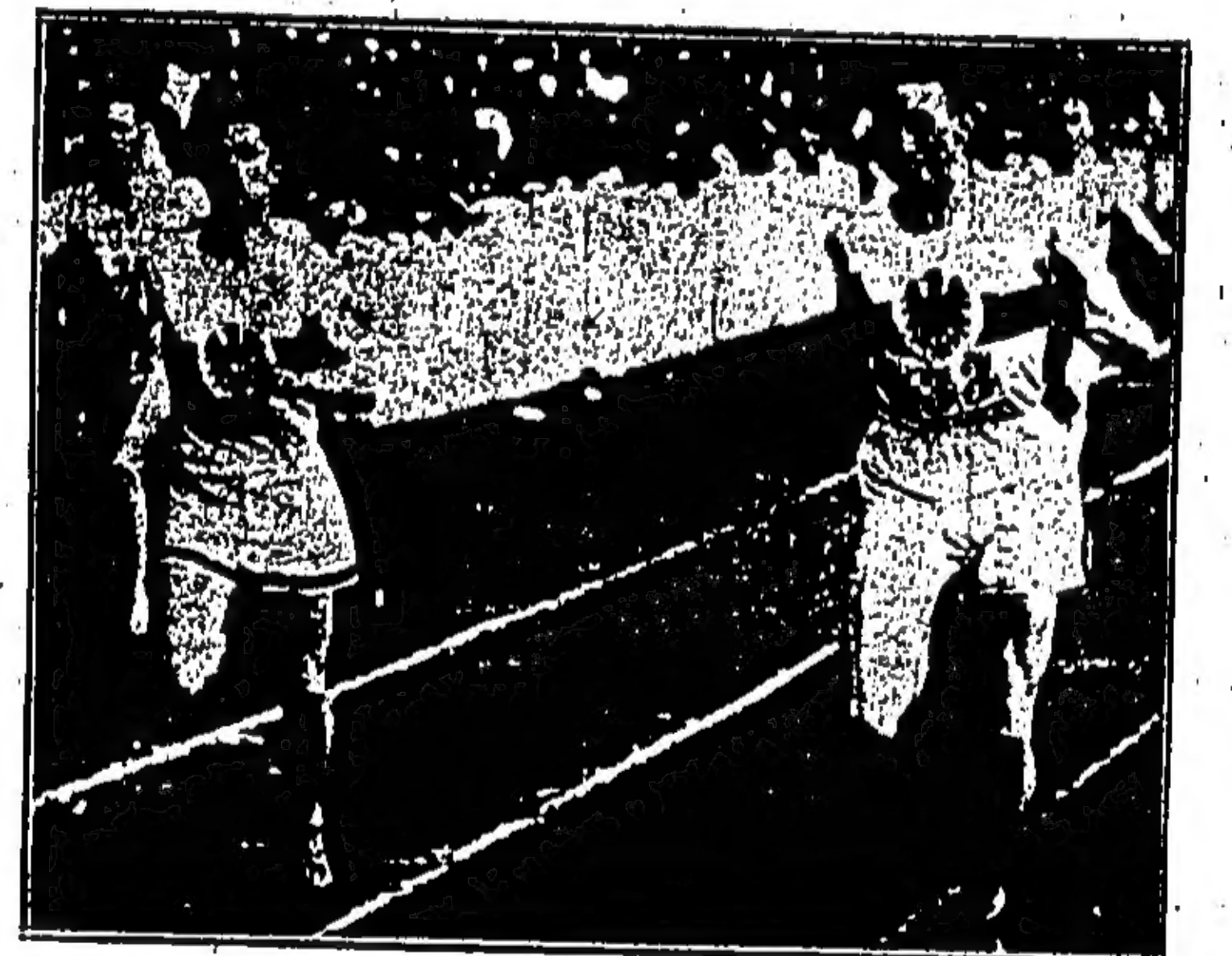
HENLEY REGATTA FINALS, THE GREAT THAMES RIVER SOCIAL FESTIVAL.—Ideal weather conditions prevailed for the finals day at Henley, and the attendance was very large. The chief events were the Grand Challenge Cup and the Diamond Sculls, and some excellent rowing, and sculling was witnessed.—A picturesque view of the finish of the Grand Challenge Cup, won by Thames Rowing Club (last year's winners) from First Trinity B.C. (Cambridge) by two lengths, in 6 mins. 56 seconds. Note the crowded river at the finishing point.—(Sport and General).



THE FOURTH ANNUAL INDIAN EMPIRE GARDEN PARTY IN AID OF CHARITIES, HELD AT THE RANELAGH CLUB.—Our picture shows L. to R.:—H.M. the King and the Maharajah of Baroda, Lord Birkenhead, H.M. the Queen and the Maharajah of Kashmir, in the Royal Box watching the polo.—(Sport and General).



ONE OF BRITAIN'S ATHLETIC HEROES.—D. G. A. Lowe, who won the 800 metres race at the Olympic Games at Amsterdam for Britain in 1 minute 51.4/5 seconds—a record for the Games. He is a member of the famous Achilles Club, has competed as an international and won his Blue.—(Sport and General).



AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS.—At Stamford Bridge, London. On the right, F. W. Wichman (Germany) winning the 220 yards final from another German. Time 21.7/10 sec.; won by a yard.—(Sport and General).



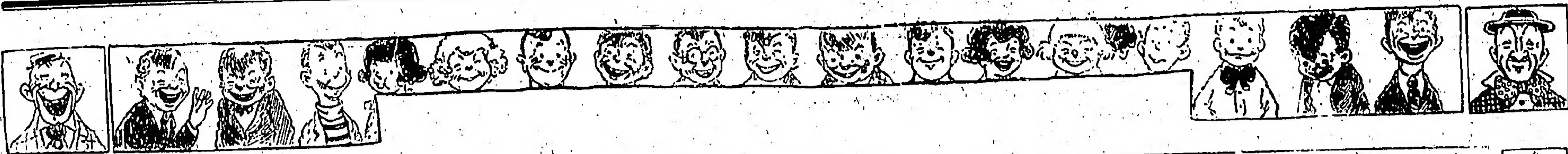
LIKE THE CHINESE DRAGON PROCESSION.—An interesting gymnastic display at Blackheath Park, on June 30, by combined British Olympic gymnastic teams and members of the St. Bride Institute Gymnastic Club. The clowns are giving a comic "human" wheelbarrow display.—(Sport and General).



A COMIC DOG SHOW.—At the Kennels, Purley. It created much amusement both for onlookers and owners. Judging was for the fastest, leanest, and smallest dog, and the dog in the best comic costume. This is the first prize winner in the fancy dress parade. Mrs. Sheffield's "Spider," dressed up as an old lady.—(Sport and General).



NOT IN HONG KONG.—A merry day at Ranelagh Club for the members' children. This event is an annual affair, and is thoroughly enjoyed by the little visitors, the various forms of amusement being very popular. The cream pony, a great favourite, was accompanied by Mr. Herbert J. Collings, who gave Chinese magic entertainments, but is wearing an "official" lady's "skirt," a business man's jacket, a mandarin's helmet and out-of-date shoes.—(Sport and General).

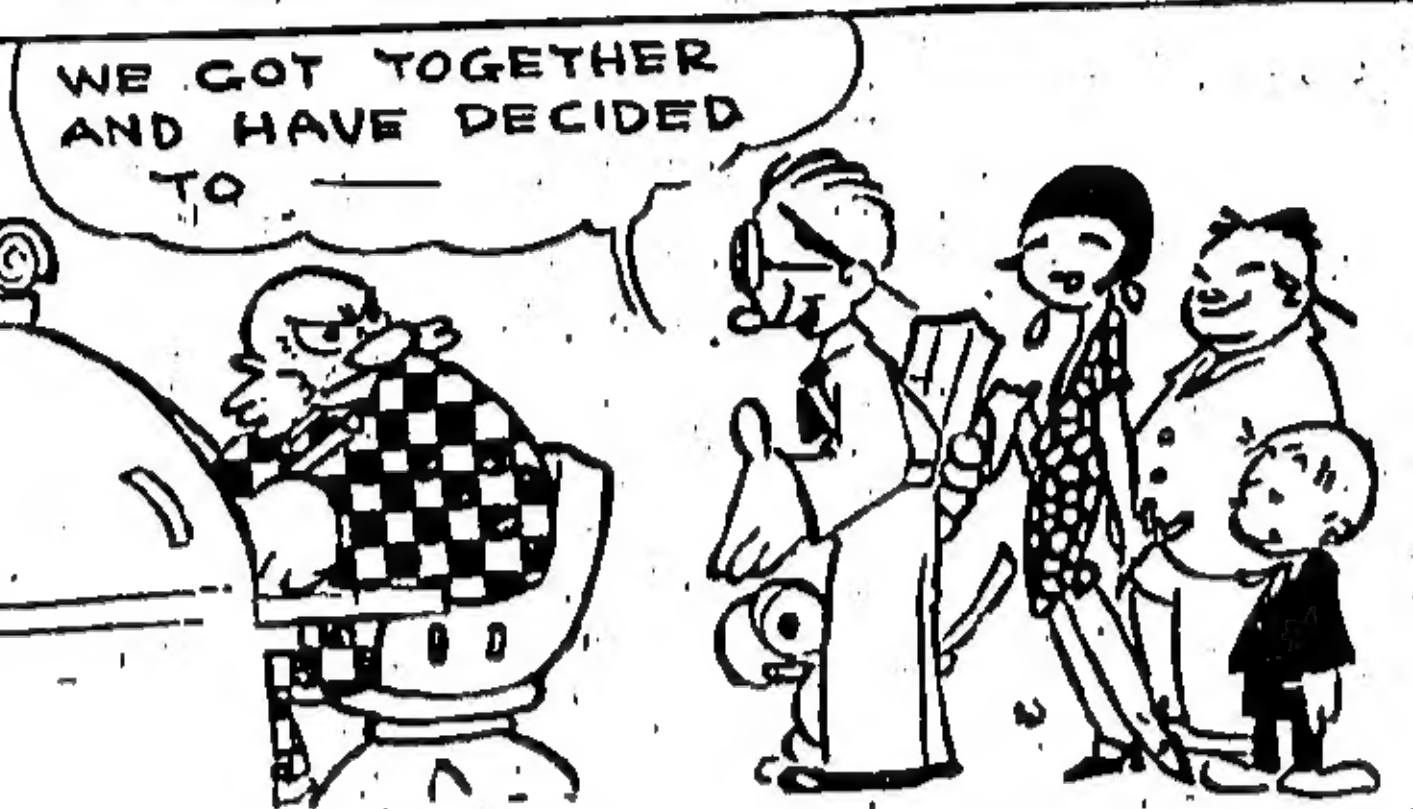
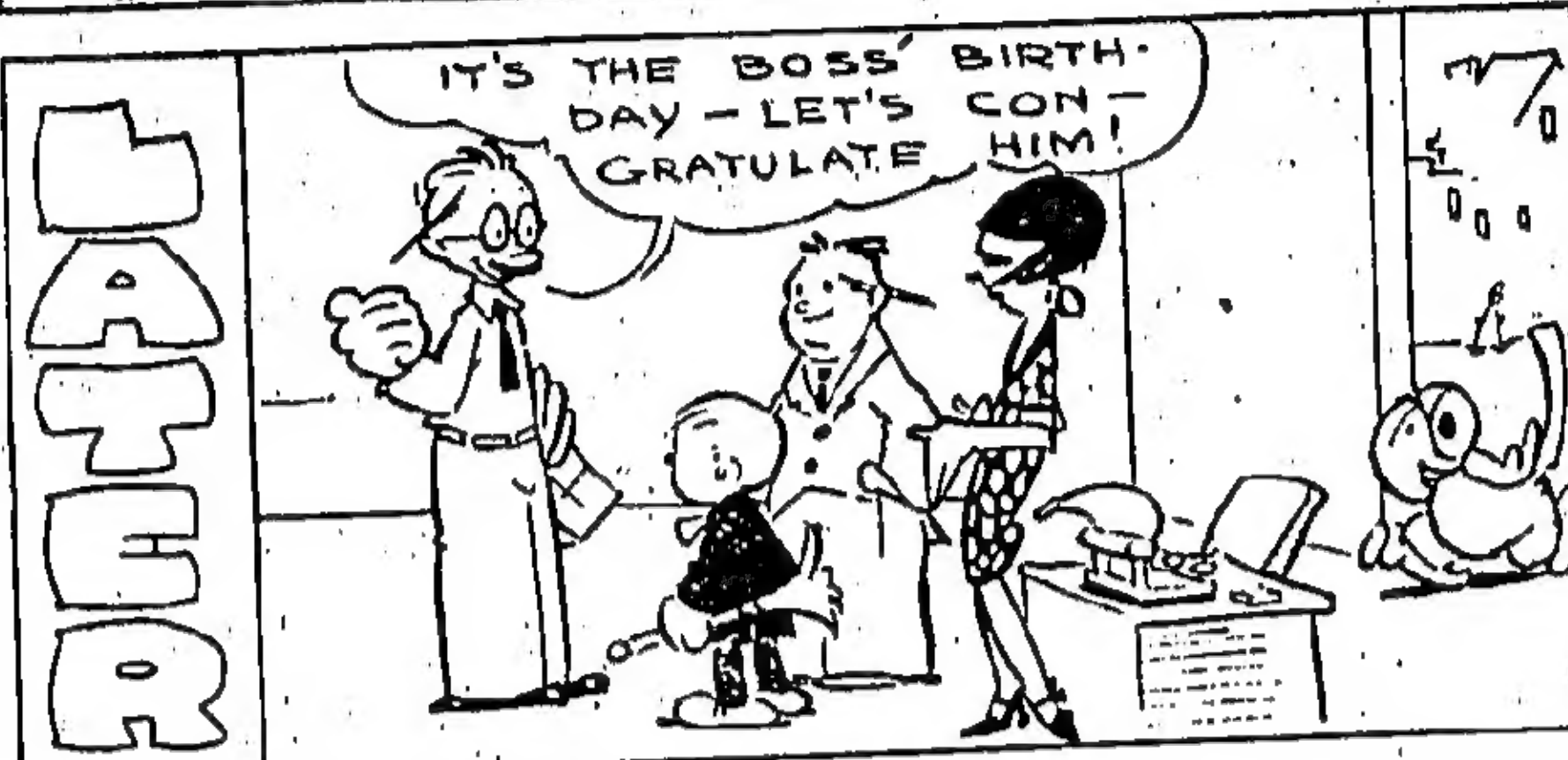


LAURA
By
PAT SULLIVAN

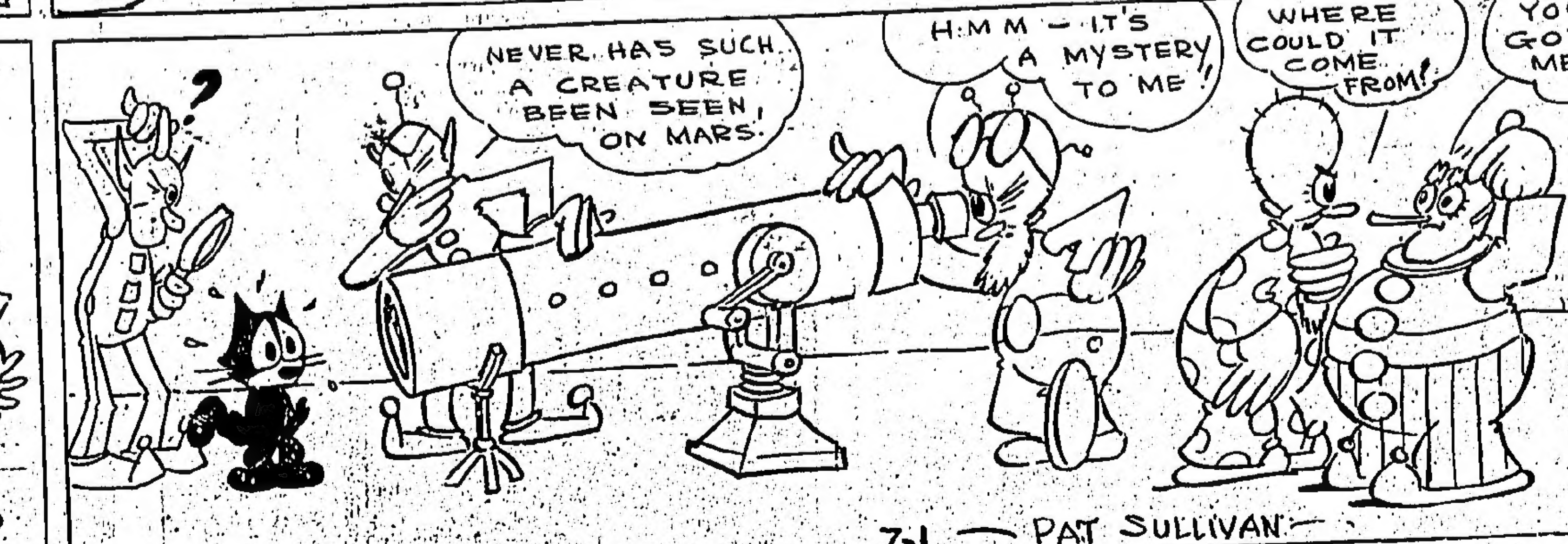
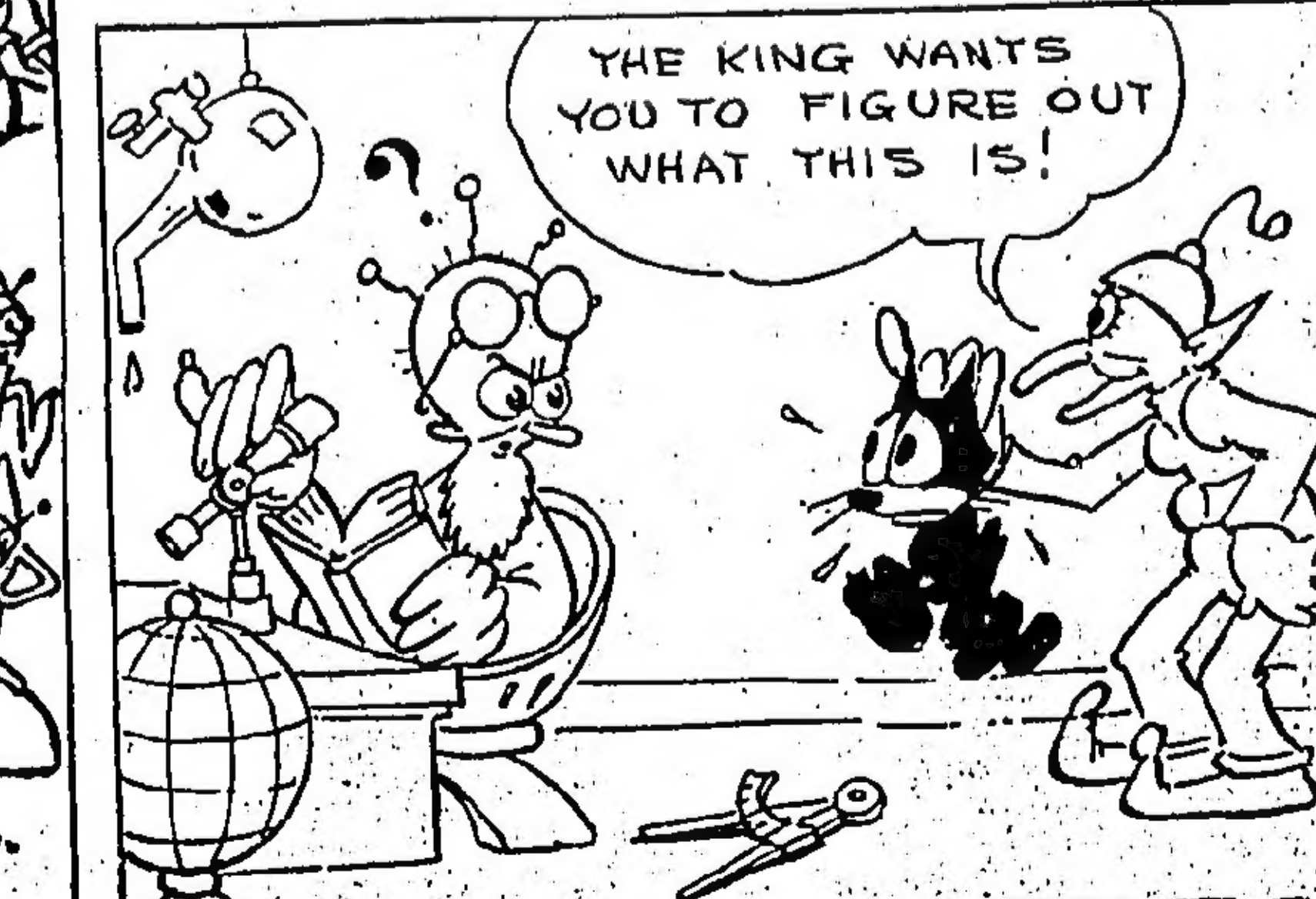
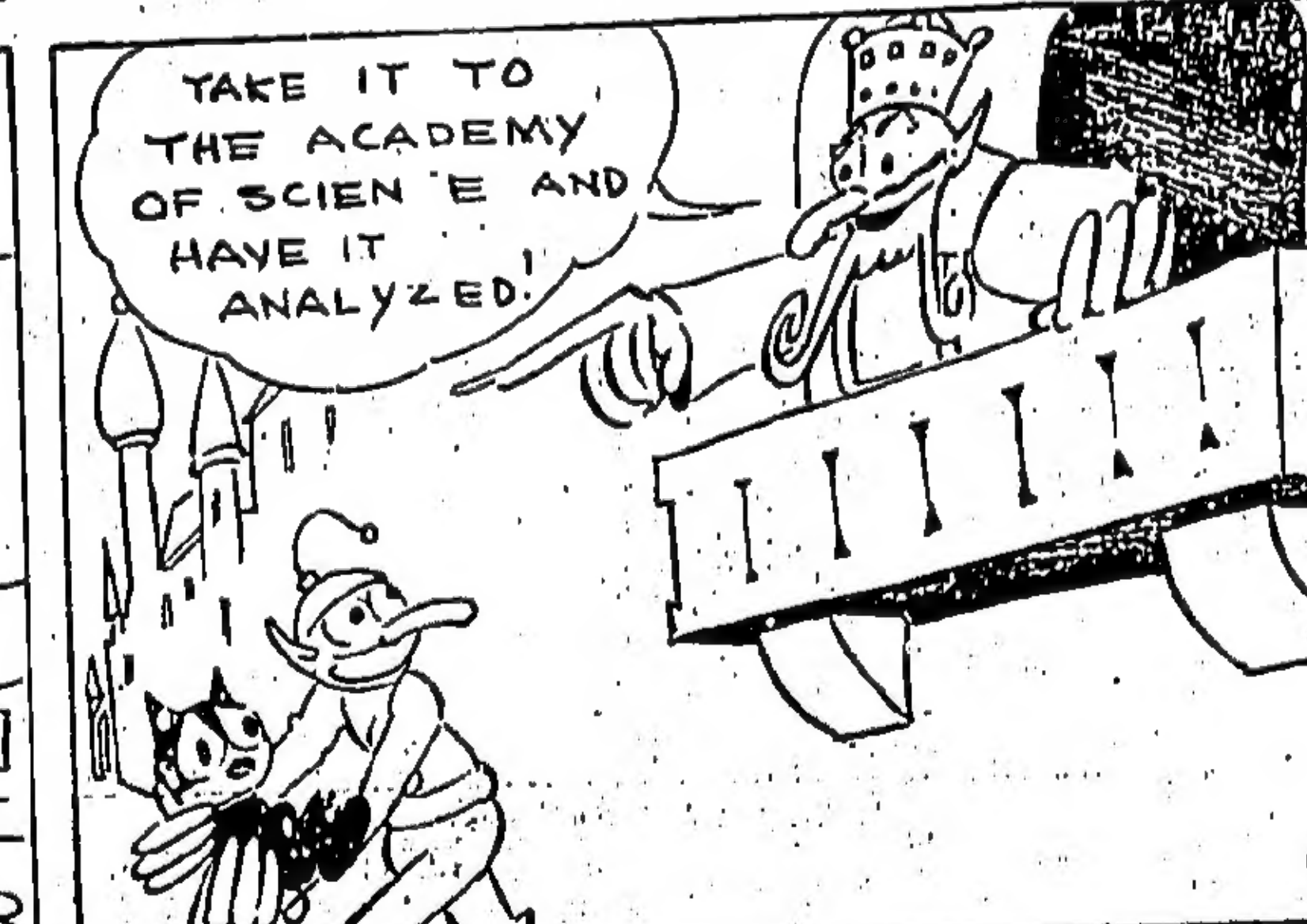
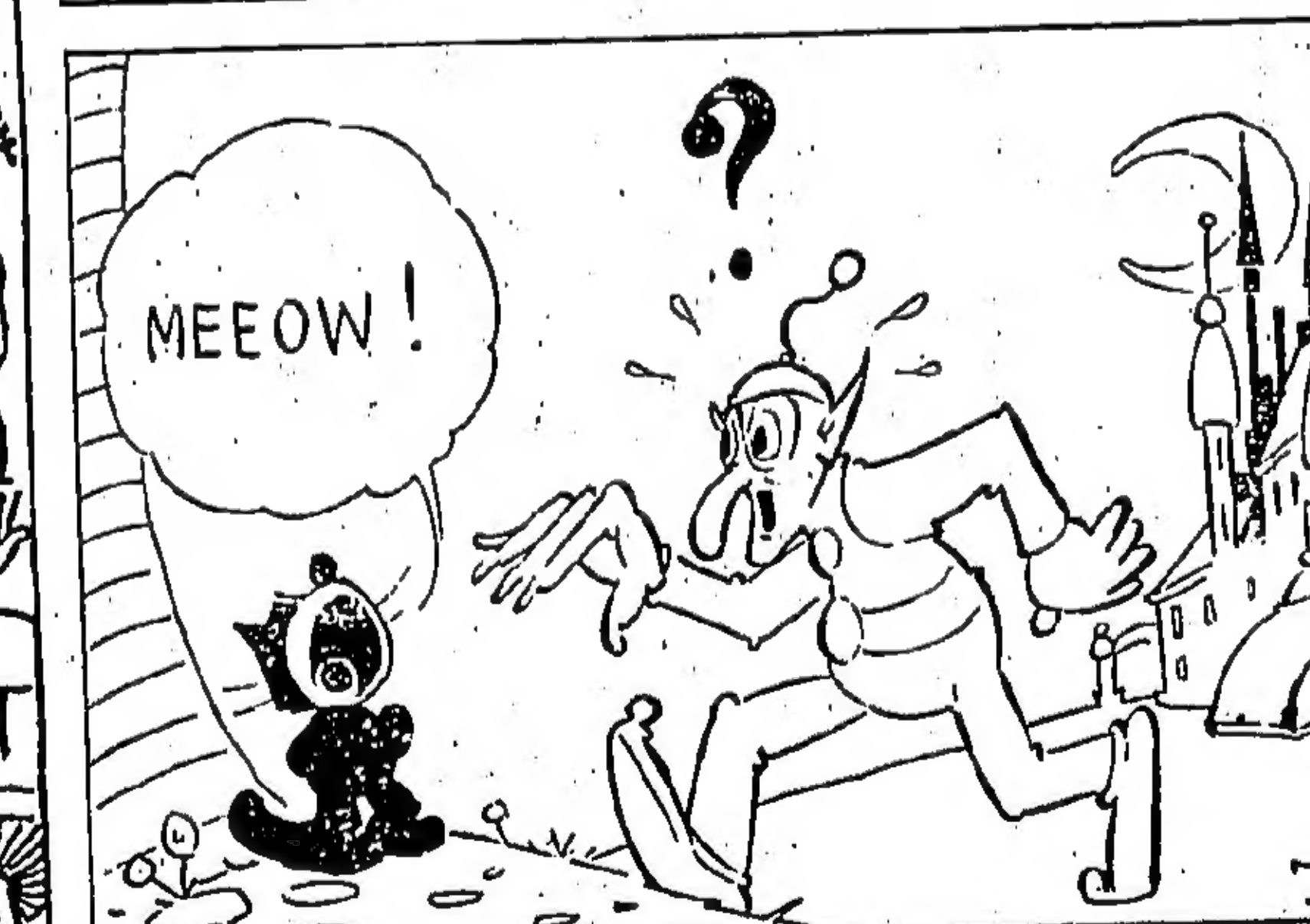
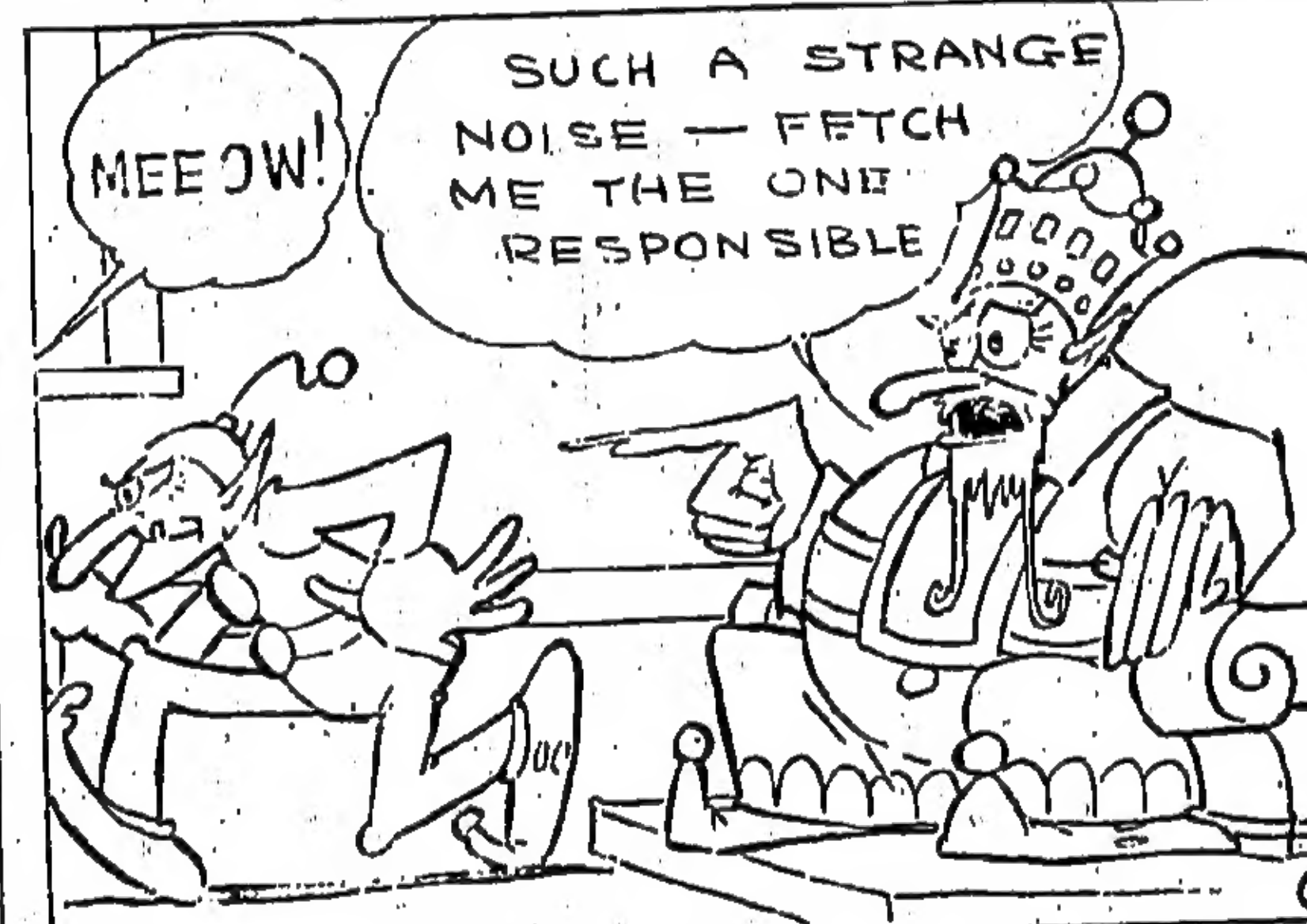
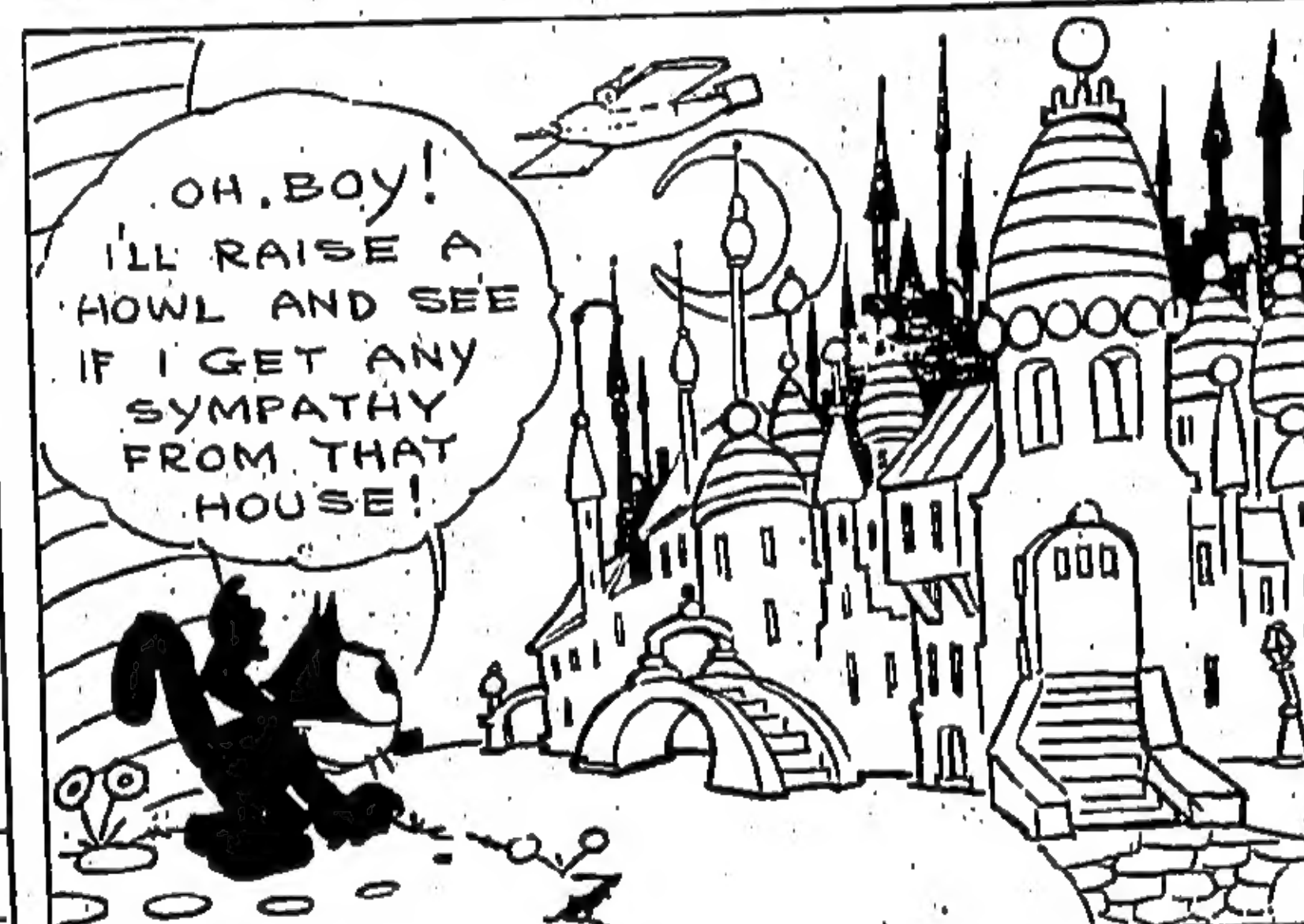
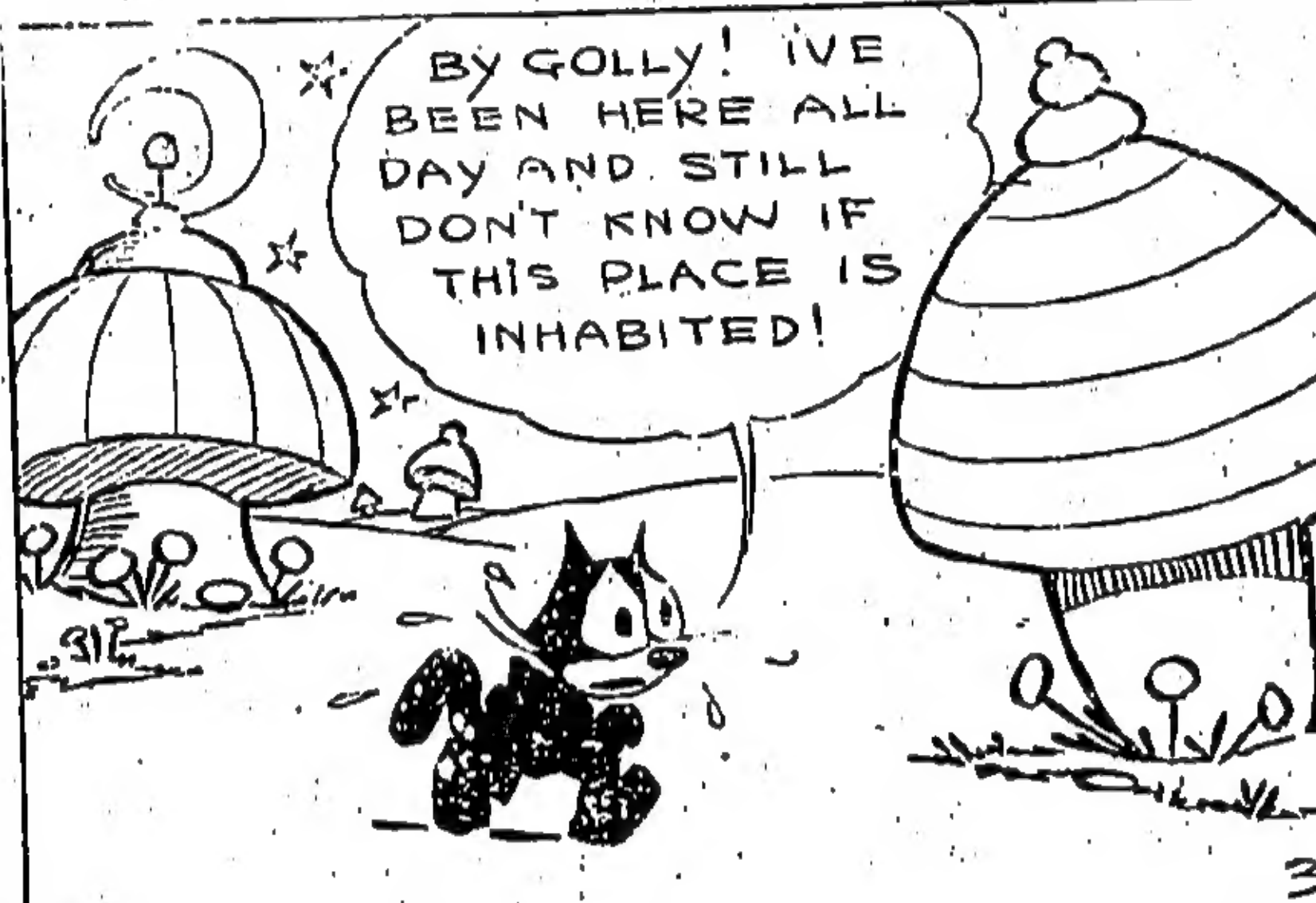
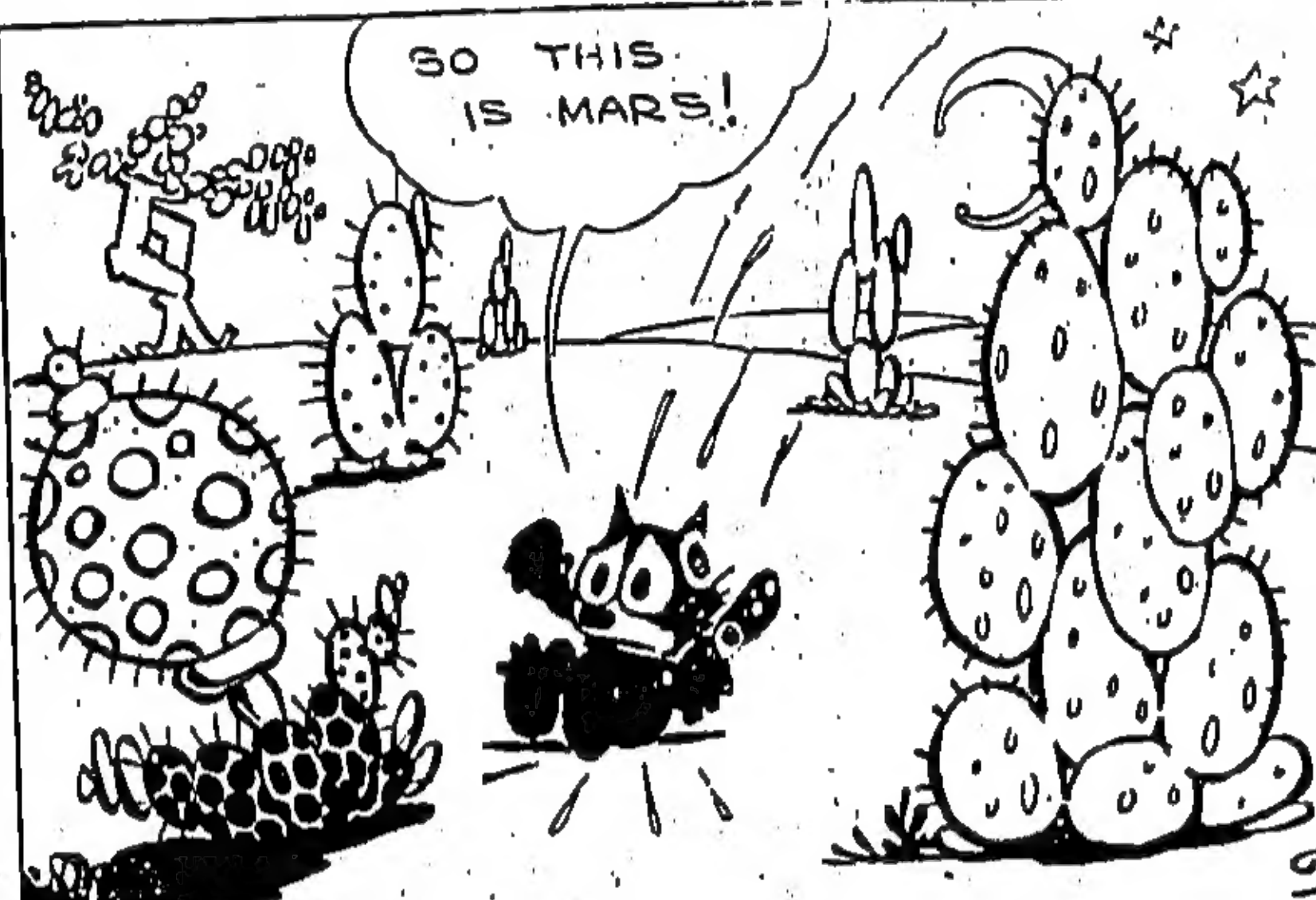
**BASEBALL
TODAY**

STRIKE

STRIKE



Felix



7-1 - PAT SULLIVAN

11



"TISSUE OF LIES."**POLICE WITHDRAW SECOND CHARGE.****MATSHED BARGAINING.**

Chan Po-shang, of No. 7, Seymour-road, was yesterday summoned before Mr. R. E. Lindell by Wong Kat, a bathing matshed attendant at Repulse Bay who alleged assault against the defendant.

Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton appeared for the defence and entered a plea of "not guilty." The prosecution was conducted by Mr. W. Kent, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

The police preferred a further charge against the defendant of disorderly conduct on the beach. This conduct, Mr. Kent told the Magistrate, occurred both before and after the alleged assault.

Mr. Brutton said that that was the first he had heard of the fresh charge, and therefore he was not prepared to proceed with it immediately.

The Magistrate decided to adjourn the second charge and proceed with the one of assault only.

HEARD A NOISE.

Wong Kat gave evidence. He said that he was the caretaker of two rows of private matsheds on the Repulse Bay beach (Nos. 22 to 39 and the row behind it). On August 1 at about 10 p.m., the witness was working in shed No. 96 when he heard the noise of people jumping about the floors of sheds Nos. 24 and 25 in the front row. He sent a small boy to investigate. As the result of a report made to him by the boy, witness went to shed No. 25. He saw no one either inside or on the verandah of the matshed.

He presumed, however, that someone had changed on the verandah of the shed and then took his clothing away and left them on the beach. As witness had nothing more to do, he sat down on the verandah steps of shed No. 25.

Soon afterwards the defendant came up from the water with another man, both being in bathing costumes. They tried to force their way past the witness and go up the steps to the verandah. Witness told the men that as the shed was a private one, they could not be allowed to enter it.

STRUCK ON CHEST.

When defendant asked why he could not go in, witness explained that he had instructions from his employers not to allow strangers into the shed for fear of fire. Defendant replied: "I want to go up," and struck the witness twice on the chest with his fist.

Another Chinese bather, not belonging to the defendant's party then intervened and told defendant that there was no reason for assaulting complainant. Defendant did not say anything but walked back to the water's edge where he and his companion joined a party of six other men and women. The intervenor accompanied witness to the road where he telephoned to the police.

By the Magistrate: The witness did not ask the intervenor's name because he was dazed by the two blows, and did not know what to do.—(Laughter).

Proceeding, the witness said that when he returned to the beach he found the defendant and his party still there. Nothing was said on either side. Defendant and his party made to leave the beach at about 11 p.m., but they were met by Sergeant Kirby before they reached the road. The Sergeant took defendant's name and address, and on August 3 witness took out a summons against him.

IN BATHING DRESS.

By the Magistrate: At the time of leaving the beach defendant still had his bathing costume on. Witness could not offer any explanation why defendant should want to enter the private matshed. He did not have any everyday clothing with him when he tried to get past the witness.

Replying to Mr. Brutton, the witness said that he did not know what time defendant and his party arrived at the beach. He was told that they came in a motor car and himself saw them leave in a car. Defendant did not tell witness what he wanted to enter the shed for. Defendant did have a torch light with him and this he flashed into the witness' face after the assault. It was not true that the intervenor spoke in favour of the defendant. Witness had three eye-witnesses of the assault, Mr. Fleming, Mr. McKenzie, the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, and the small boy.

Explaining defendant's version to the Magistrate, Mr. Brutton said that the defendant's party was looking for Dr. Kirk's matshed, as they had the latter's permission to use it. Whilst they were hunting for this particular shed, one of defendant's sisters dropped her car protectors on the verandah of shed No. 25 and when discovered her loss later, defendant in an and nick-

them up. Defendant went to the verandah with his torch and found the protectors. As he was coming down again, complainant put his arm out to prevent him in his evidence, that was a defendant, from coming out. It was then that the intervenor (Mr. Lau) told the complainant that he could not do so.

"PHONED FOR POLICE."

Proceeding, Mr. Brutton said that defendant and his party had all gone to the beach wearing their bathing costumes under their own clothing, and when they got to shed No. 25 which they thought was Dr. Kirk's, they removed their things on the verandah. When the small boy told them that they could not use that shed they went away, taking their clothing which they left on the beach. When the party got out of the water, complainant attempted to prevent them from getting to their clothing and baskets, and defendant got a European to phone for the police. Complainant actually prevented the party from going to change in their closed car until after the arrival of Sergeant Kirby. Counsel maintained that in spite of this provocation on the part of the complainant, no assault was committed on him.

Mr. W. J. E. McKenzie was the next witness called for the prosecution. He said that he was bathing from shed No. 96. About 10 p.m., he wanted the caretaker to park something for him and went to look for the latter. He found him in front of shed No. 24 talking to a party of Chinese. There did not appear to be a quarrel and the witness thought nothing of the matter. He walked away after speaking to the caretaker.

TWO THUDS.

About ten minutes later witness was walking up and down the beach when he again saw the caretaker at much the same spot talking to defendant. Defendant seemed to be trying to impress something on the complainant and the latter appeared to be giving an emphatic "No." The witness' impression was that defendant was attempting to get into one of the sheds and was trying to "square" the caretaker. Another time the witness passed shed No. 24 he saw defendant who had taken hold of the caretaker by the wrist, drag the latter into the shed. Witness thought they were coming to a settlement and walked away.

When he had gone some 35 yards he heard two thuds as of blows with the fist. He turned round thinking there was a fight on, but seeing that everything seemed quiet he continued his walk to the far end of the beach. When he came back to shed No. 24 he saw a crowd near the shed and it looked as if fights were about to start in three places at the same time. Witness got into the nearest group in which the defendant was and told him to stop the nonsense, which the latter did. Witness did not see any blows struck. Just at that moment the police arrived and the crowd dispersed.

LANGUAGE.

Asked by the Magistrate on what ground the police based the charge of disorderly conduct, Mr. Kent said that Mr. McKenzie would give evidence of the language used on the beach.

Asked about this, Mr. McKenzie said that there was a lady in defendant's party who was gesticulating wildly with the caretaker's wife who rolled up her sleeves as if to say "come and have it out."—(Laughter). As to the language, witness did not understand Chinese, but he would say there was a lot of "Pui" used on both sides.—(Laughter).

Continuing, the witness said that as far as the defendant was concerned, he was speaking quietly.

TISSUE OF LIES.

Mr. Lindell said that in view of Mr. McKenzie's evidence, he could not take the assault charge further. No doubt the complainant had been assaulted by someone, but as to the circumstances which led up to it, as alleged by him in his evidence that was a tissue of lies. Therefore defendant must be discharged.

Addressing complainant, his Worship said that he was satisfied that there had been some bargaining for the use of a private matshed, and trouble arose because no agreement could be reached as to the cumshaw complainant was to receive. He could get no redress for being struck because he would not speak the truth.

In view of the Magistrate's decision, Mr. Kent withdrew the police charge of disorderly conduct against defendant, and the latter was discharged on this count also.

The Socialists are budding out into manifestoes. There was one issued that day and a greater mass of nonsense and floundering I have never read.—Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

MR. A. K. HENDERSON**"ARCHIE" AT ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE.****HONOURED BY THE MEMBERS.**

Mr. A. K. Henderson, assistant general manager of Hong Kong Tramways, Ltd., who leaves the Colony on retirement next week, was presented with a Westminster clock yesterday by members of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, of which he has been a member for 32 years.

Mr. W. J. Stokes (who was supported by Mr. R. M. Dyer), in making the presentation, said:—

"It is a mere formality for me to say that we have met this evening to say good-bye to Mr. Henderson. These partings are so frequent in Hong Kong that we get hardened to them. There are, however, some which stand out from others, for some particular reason—long association—special services rendered—genuine personal friendship."

32 YEARS.

"I think, gentlemen, I shall have your entire support when I say that this occasion is a combination of all these reasons. Thirty-two years is a very long continuous association anywhere and especially so in Hong Kong, special services have been rendered so fully and frequently by Mr. Henderson that the word special becomes redundant and when a man has been consistently known by his Christian name for 32 years there can be no great doubt as to genuine personal friendship."

That, however, does not make my job any easier. We are all sorry to lose his genial personality and to envisage the gap in our membership that his absence will bring about.

"Our regret is, nevertheless, largely mitigated by the knowledge that he is starting on a well-earned retirement, in thoroughly good health, and that he carries with him the best wishes of everyone who has had the pleasure of his friendship for a longer or shorter portion of the long period he has been not only with us but of us."

"It is therefore my great pleasure to ask you, gentlemen, to rise with me and drink to the health, longevity and happiness of our old and valued friend 'Archie'."

THE TOAST.

The toast was accompanied by a humorous rendering of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and three hearty cheers. Mr. Stokes then continued, addressing Mr. Henderson: "After the very enthusiastic manner in which your fellow members have conveyed their heartfelt good wishes it will not surprise you to know that they want to put their feelings on record in a more tangible form. They therefore ask you to accept this clock as a memento of the good fellowship and happy times we have had together and they will like to cherish the thought that its chimes will remind you every fifteen minutes of the goodwill and friendship they bear towards you and which you have so thoroughly deserved during the 32 years you have been one of us."

THE REPLY.

Mr. Henderson then replied as follows:—

"I rise to thank your eloquent chairman for all the flattering things he has said about this 'hoary old barnacle,' and also to express to all members my gratitude for the token of your good wishes which I have just received in the form of this exquisite time piece. After 32 years of membership I cannot but recall, at this time, very many happy recollections of innumerable good friends met in the Engineers' Institute, and of many and many a happy evening spent in the club house. I won't bore you with long details of 'An Old Member's Early Memories.' You all know me well enough not to expect a long historical speech. I have seen great changes in Hong Kong, and equally great changes in the Institute; but my opinion is that, now-a-days, things are a great deal better in most ways than ever they were before."

YOUNG YET!

"I can assure you that, at heart, I am as young as any of you; and my feelings of regret at leaving you all are fortunately tempered by my determination to find some congenial club, and some suitable outlet for my still youthful energies, at home in Scotland near where I served my time these 35 odd years ago."

"I can only hope you will all have as happy and healthy a spell as I have just concluded in Hong Kong; and, thanking you once more, on behalf of my wife and myself, I wish the Engineers' Institute all success and prosperity in the future and a long career of continued usefulness for many years to come."

HIS "DISCHARGE."

Mr. Stokes then addressed Mr. Henderson:—

"As you have no doubt learnt

LONG TACK SAM.**LAST TWO NIGHTS AT THE QUEEN'S.****TO-MORROW & MONDAY.**

By popular request Long Tack Sam, the famous magician, and his company of talented Chinese artists are to give repeat performances at the Queen's Theatre tomorrow and on Monday, at 9.20 p.m., as announced in a special advertisement appearing in this issue. The company present a remarkable programme of conjuring, dancing, singing, musical selections on the violin and saxophone, and a dozen other items which go to make up an extremely entertaining performance. The magician's daughters, the Misses Mi Na and Neo Sa Long, delight with several jazz and classical dances, and head the large supporting company of players who contribute acts of ribbon spinning, diving through a knife-edged frame and many other strange stunts. There is every indication of last week's crowded houses being repeated, and in view of this seats should be reserved as soon as possible. Booking for the dress circle and orchestra stalls is open at the Queen's Theatre between the hours of 11 a.m. and 10 p.m. The prices of admission remain at the popular figures of \$3, \$2 and \$1.

CINEMA NOTES.**"SADIE THOMPSON" AT THE QUEEN'S.****FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY.**

"Sadie Thompson" which will be screened for the last time to-day at the Queen's Theatre, was directed by Raoul Walsh, the man who made "What Price Glory." It is not only the most sincere, most dramatic, most entertaining of all Gloria Swanson's pictures, but it is also one of the most compelling stories ever written and its unusual appeal has been registered with maximum effect. Lionel Barrymore and Raoul Walsh appear in the supporting cast of the picture which tells of the conflict between an outcast of the San Francisco underworld and a tyrannical reformer on an island in the South Seas. Performances start at the usual times of 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 and 9.20.

WORLD THEATRE.

"Don Q; the Son of Zorro," a sequel to "The Mark of Zorro," will have its final showings to-day at the World Theatre. Romance, a picturesque hero with ideals of the highest order, a lovely heroine, and a wealth of fast and furious action, with the true Fairbanks dash apparent throughout the piece—such is "Don Q."

STAR THEATRE.

"Finger Prints," which will also be screened to-day for the last time at the Star Theatre, tells of the thrilling and some amusing adventures which befall an amateur detective in his efforts to trace the whereabouts of \$5,000,000 which has been stolen by a gang of thieves. Louise Fazenda and John Murray head a strong cast of players which include Helene Costello and many others.

during your long membership, it has long been the custom of the Institute to mark its appreciation of a departing member of long standing by the presentation of a valedictory address. That desirable custom cannot be allowed to lapse in the case of a member of your length of service, but it is slightly varied in detail and it has been decided to present you with your 'Certificate of Discharge' in which laudatory words are sternly suppressed and a plain straightforward official statement substituted.

"We trust you will never have to use it in a search of work and we hope that you will find some suitable place within the portcullis of your ancestral castle where it can proclaim to all hands the respect and esteem we feel for you."

"IN A BOTTLE."

"We make one request which, as a good and faithful member, you must gratify. We want your photograph even though many cameras are burst and many lenses damaged. There are plenty of cameras to be got, but there are too few 'Archie's'."

After Mr. Stokes had read the 'Certificate of Discharge,' Mr. Henderson produced a photograph of himself at the same time expressing his thanks for the 'Certificate.' When he settled down in the old country, he added, a place would be found for it, and if any of his friends were passing they would always find their 'Grub in a bottle.'—(Laughter).

(Note: Mr. Henderson is to be entertained by the St. Andrew's Society at 11 p.m. on Wednesday.)

DOOMED TOWN.**THE LAST INHABITANT A PRIEST.****DEFIES A SEA OF LAVA.**

Manila (P.I.), July 4. The town of Libog, at the foot of the Mayor Volcano, is doomed to destruction.

A sea of lava, following volcanic eruptions, is creeping toward the borders of the town, obliterating all vegetation in its path.

Only one inhabitant remains. He is the town priest, who has taken refuge in his rectory, in an attempt to guard his church from armed gangs of looters from neighbouring villages, who are pillaging everything of value.

The inhabitants have fled to the open country, and are living in hastily pitched camps. Two cases of cholera have been reported among the refugees, and an epidemic is feared. Governor Stimson has taken relief measures, and warships are now going to Libog with medicinal supplies and food.

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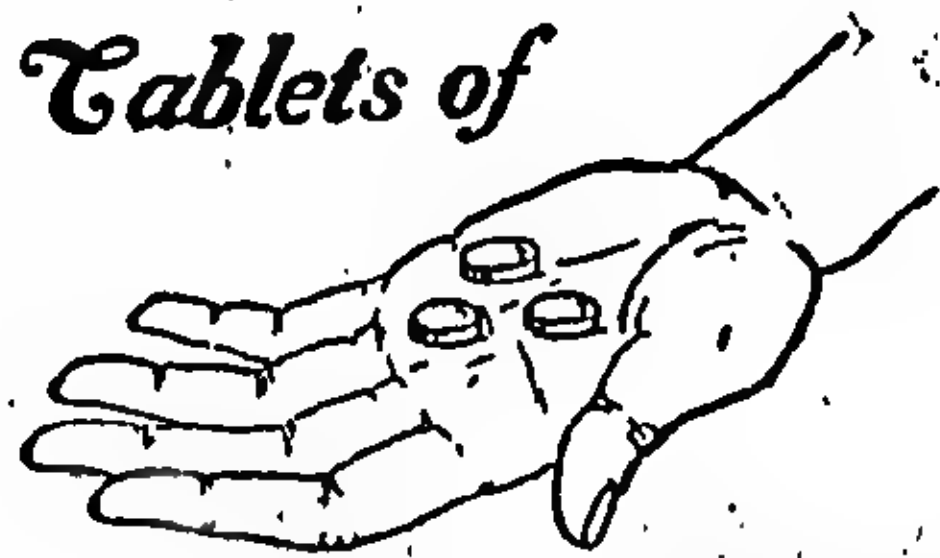


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WHY DO WE LAUGH?

AN INQUIRY INTO THE MYSTERY.

[By Professor J. Arthur Thomson.]

There is something almost laughable in the number of theories about laughter. Still more in the way they contradict one another. Freud regards laughter as a means of effecting "economy of psychic expenditure," but Boris Sidis maintains that we laugh in the overflowing abundance of our joy. Professor William MacDougall regards laughter as a safeguard against the fatigue and depression of our tendency to show too much sympathy. This is a modernising of Byron's view.

And if I laugh at any mortal thing
It is that I may not weep;
but it stands in contrast to the long-lived theory of Hobbes, that we laugh because we are lacking in sympathy and have a "sudden glory" in discovering "some eminence in ourselves by comparison with the infirmities of others."

The reason for the contradictoryness which these instances merely illustrate is not far to seek. It is due to preoccupation with the subtler and more sophisticated forms of laughter, instead of beginning with the more primitive. Moreover, there has often been a mixing up of three inquiries:—

(1) What is the essential nature of primitive laughter?

(2) What has given laughter survival value?

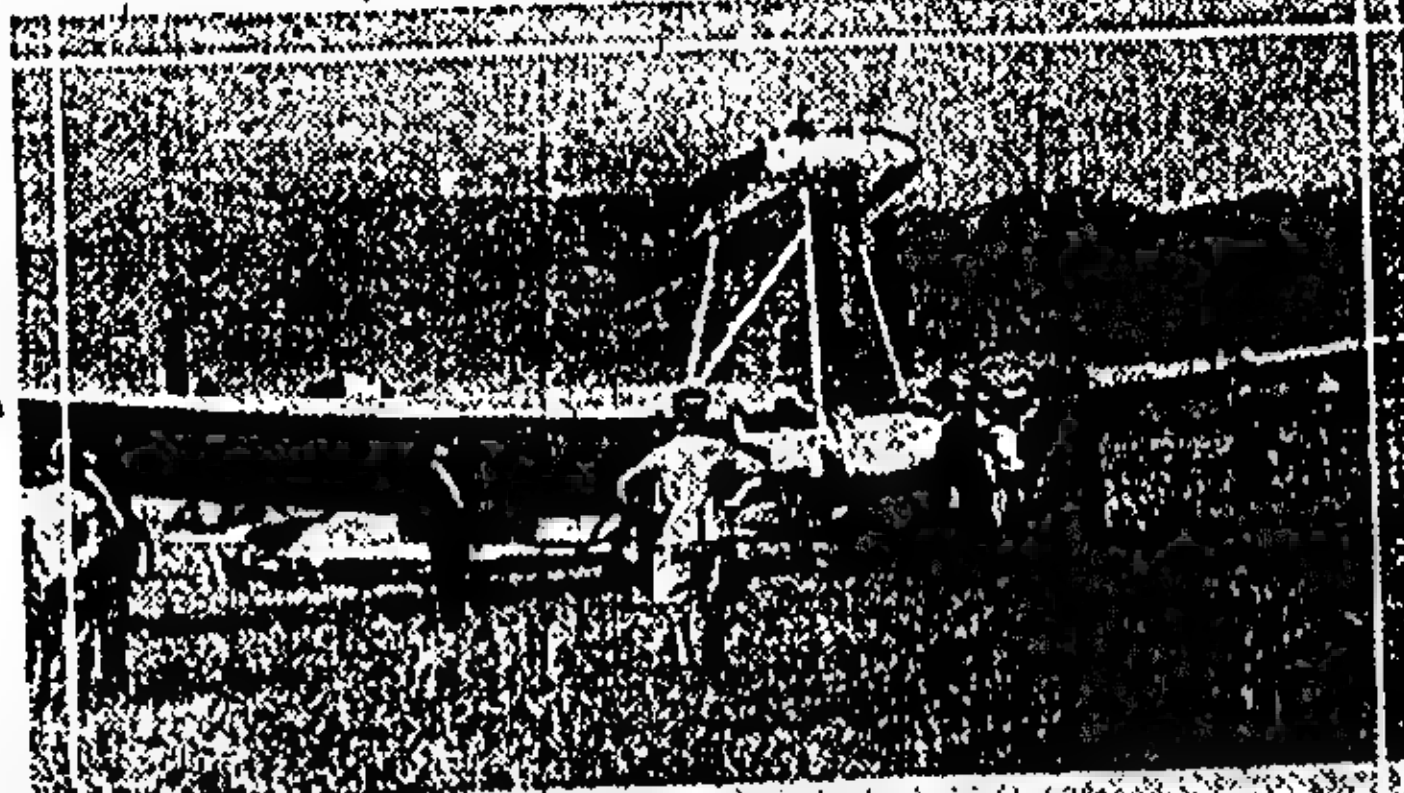
and

(3) What are the main stimuli of laughter?

A LIVELY INTRODUCTION.
To those who wish a lively introduction to the subject we have pleasure in recommending Dr. C. W. Kimmins's just published "Springs of Laughter" (Methuen, 6s.). It gives an interesting account of the chief theories, and is particularly fresh in its treatment of the laughter of children. It is a very instructive book and not less entertaining.

It was Darwin as usual who first got down to bedrock by recognising laughter as an inborn predisposition, approximated to in monkeys and some other animals, finding simple expression in children, and excitable by a variety of stimuli which may be far away from the ludicrous. On the physiological side, he said, laughter involves: (1) a deep inspiration followed by short, interrupted, spasmodic contractions of the chest and diaphragm; (2) opening of the mouth, drawing the corners backwards and a little upwards, raising the upper lip and showing the teeth; (3) movements of the head, quivering of the lower jaw, contraction of the orbicular muscles; and (4) the relaxation of the characteristic laughing sounds, which vary notably in their quality in different people. Herbert Spencer also disclosed something of the physiological aspect of laughter, pointing out, for instance, the value of diffused movements in relieving the surplus energy of mental excitement.

LOSS OF CONTROL.
We suggested some time ago a supplementary biological theory of laughter which seems to have much in its favour and to be necessary to cover the facts. The characteristic feature of primitive laughter, such as is induced by tickling, is a momentary loss of control over vocalisation, facial musculature, and respiratory movements. A sudden stimulus, of which tickling is the crudest, inhibits the normal automatic controls, and we have to



Rome, Italy.—The strange monoplane S-04 constructed by the noted Italian engineer, Alessandro Marchetti, in which Commander Arturo Ferrarin and Major Del Prete set a new endurance flight record of 58 hours 42 minutes—beating the United States mark of 53 hours 36 minutes made by Stinson and Haldeman. Note the superstructure which supports the motor. This photo was made just after the flight on the Montecelio field outside Rome. Left to right, Major Del Prete; Commander Arturo Ferrarin, and Alessandro Marchetti, designer of the plane.

laugh. A pathological expression is hysterical laughter, which has been observed in dogs. Our theory is that laughter is primarily a localised loss of control under the stimulus of strong emotion, sudden surprise, an unexpected failure, an incongruity, and the like. It is quite possible that the liberation of some hormone is concerned in the sweeping away of the usual controls and inhibitions. Often the loss of control gathers momentum, so to speak, and people laugh till they cry or even suffer considerable pain.

Our personal theory of laughter has to do only with its primary nature. It requires to be immediately added that modern civilised laughter does not necessarily imply any lack of control, for the predisposition to laughter—to what Leigh Hunt well called a "happy convulsion," has been regularised, humanised, moralised, and socialised. It has come to have very interesting secondary justifications. Thus Bergson has laid emphasis on the social importance of laughter, as when we laugh the clumsy and the cranky out of court. "By laughter, society avenges itself for the liberties taken with it." It is a social discipline.

A SOCIAL LUBRICANT.

A famous explorer and archaeologist has told us that in a critical situation he always looked out for the native with humour in his eye, and tried by some conciliatory joke to make him laugh, which often solved the problem. Laughter is a social lubricant. This theory has been elaborated by Gopalaswami, who thinks that laughter has evolved out of man's defence group of impulses. Laughter is often a shield. More than that, it may disarm opposition and make the enemy relax. Many a fight has been obviated by a timely joke. Not that this is thought out as a policy; it is nearer the instinctive and traditional.

Among the secondary justifications of laughter, a place must also be found, we think, for MacDougall's subtle theory, that it is sometimes "the antidote to sympathy." In laughter some highly evolved people relieve themselves from the sympathetic pain involved in contemplating some maladjustment or disharmony. These examples must serve to illustrate the secondary justifications that have given regularised laughter survival value.

MORE SMILES?

The third question has to do with the diverse stimuli that make people laugh. Here Dr. Kimmins, writing from a rich experience, has much that is interesting to say in regard to the provocatives to laughter in children. The frequent reproach, "I don't see anything to laugh at in that," may be salutary, but it does not suggest an understanding of the situation. In simple cases the surprise, the incongruity, the bursting bubble, the sitting down on a hat, and so forth provoke laughter as irresistibly as tickle does. Sully laid emphasis on the novelty of the unexpected; Spencer stressed what he called somewhat ponderously "descending incongruity," when a given situation or "the large scale is suddenly replaced by one on a very small scale—the mountain giving birth to a mouse; Hazlitt spoke of a disturbance of the expected sequence of events or even words "taking the mind unawares." Bergson, always original, maintains that we laugh when we see a living creature, a human being in particular, behaving like a machine. "We laugh every time a person gives us the impression of being a thing." The Custom-house officers who had helped to rescue the passengers from a wreck near Dieppe could not keep from asking them "if they had anything to declare;" and laughter could not but mingle with tears.

While Sully regarded laughter as a grown-up smile, which is in a sense true for the individual, Darwin was perhaps deeper in his suggestion that the adult smile is the outcome of laughter-control. In all likelihood our descendants will laugh less than we do, and smile more. At present many people smile much too loudly.

I think I am right in saying that no Peer or Peeress has a vote—so I am a voiceless, voiceless, drifter, jabbering about things which I have no power to put into force.—Baroness Ravensdale.

WHY SOME GIRLS ARE NOT POPULAR.

There are some girls who are attractive enough in appearance yet who lack that popularity which other girls enjoy. What is the cause? Simply that they unconsciously repel those with whom they speak because they are afflicted with ill-smelling breath, the result of intestinal inactivity.

Is your breath as sweet as it ought to be? If not try Pinkettes, the dainty little laxatives. They ensure daily regularity, dispel sick headaches, flatulence and bilious attacks, keep the system clean, the skin clear and the breath sweet. Your chemist sells them.

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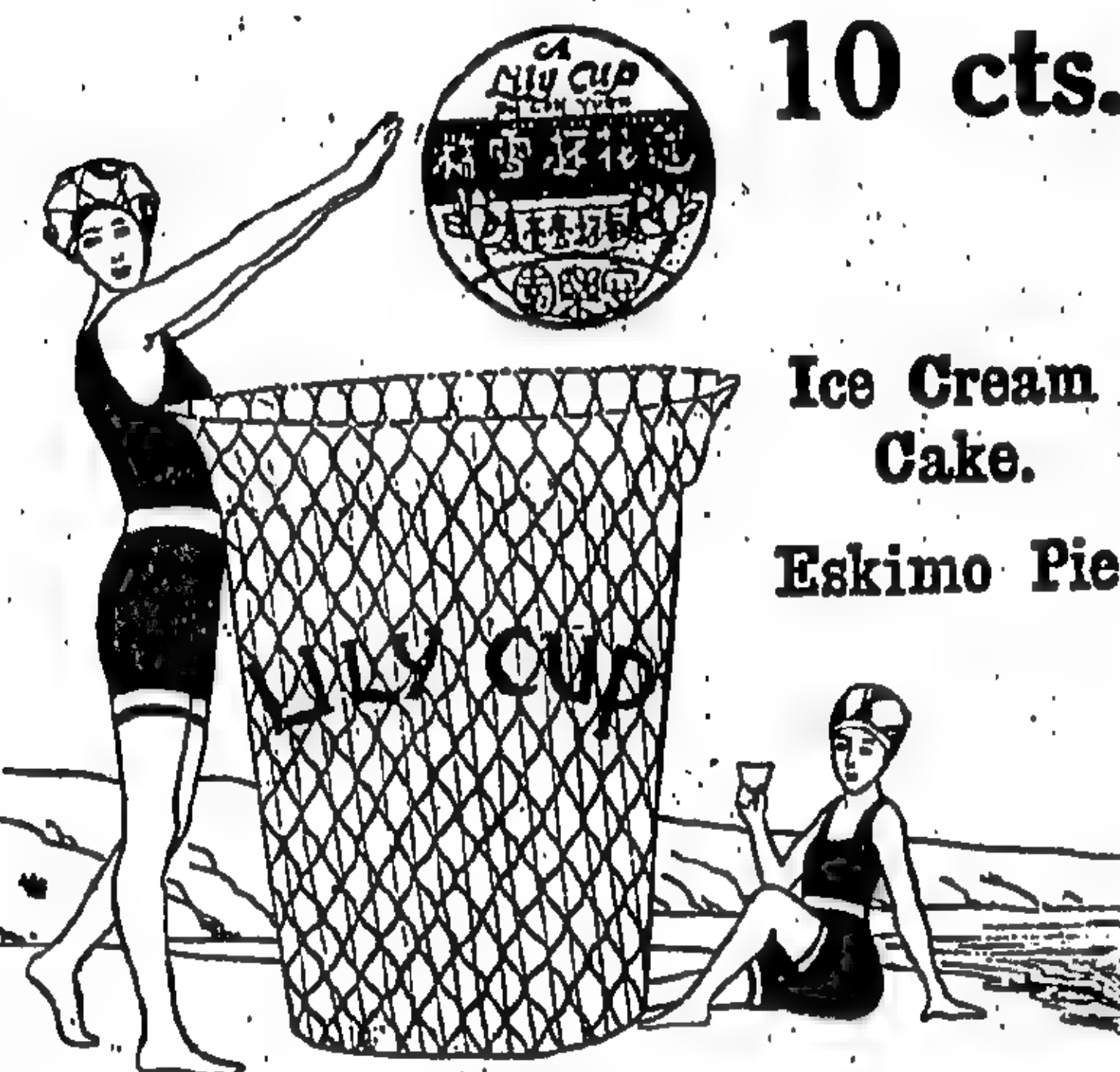
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Sir Hall Caine, famous English novelist and dramatist, who celebrated his 75th birthday on May 14, at his home, Gretna Castle, Isle of Man. Hall Caine has been producing novels for nearly 50 years, and it is understood that he is now engaged in writing a life of Christ. He was knighted in 1912.

Sport Columns

BIGGEST MOMENTS.

IN THEIR BIGGEST FIGHTS.

BY TOMMY MILLIGAN.

I won the Scotch welter-weight championship from Hamilton Johnny Brown, and because of that victory was given the chance to box the veteran, Ted Kid Lewis, for the European title.

It was my first big "shot," and I was a bit excited over it. For years Lewis had been rated the greatest man of his poundage in Europe and had held the world's championship. Though not as hard a hitter, perhaps, as he once was, the Kid had the craft and cool brains of a master.

The Kid's best weapon always was his left jab. It was a perfectly timed bit of fighting mechanism, and he thoroughly expected to peek my head off with it. He went to work coolly with that jab, while I kept forcing the fighting, keeping in close all the time.

After a bit my persistency seemed to worry Lewis. I could see that some of his superb confidence began slipping away. When he stopped jabbing and began throwing rights in a wild attempt to knock me out, I knew that I had him. No veteran does that except as a last resort when he knows he is hopelessly beaten.

That was the big moment. It wasn't any single punch of mine, but rather the cumulative effect of my attack. When he started that right-hand stuff I said to myself, "Tommy, boy, you're the champion!"

I cut loose harder than ever, never giving back an inch. Lewis tired, and in the seventeenth round I had him on the edge of a knock-out. He was reeling around the ring, and I was slashing away with both hands.

His superb ring generalship saved him. You'll have to hand it to him for that. And his courage. Ted Lewis may have been beaten at times, but he never quit. In that round, when it looked as though he were finished, he brought all his craft into play. He stopped his swinging, jabbed, ran, held, tied me up as best he could—and lasted through those wretched three minutes.

For the remaining rounds he followed the same policy, and though he lost his championship he was still on his feet at the finish.

BY BENNY LEONARD.

Retired and Undefeated World's Lightweight Champion.

There have been many big moments in my career. Probably some would say that I should have had my greatest thrill when I knocked out Freddy Welsh for the light-weight championship, or when Richie Mitchell knocked me down and almost out, and I rose, and eventually put him away; or the first time I fought Lew Tendler, and he had me groggy, but I rallied and won going away.

Any or all of these might well be written down as the biggest moments in a champion's life, but when I look back none of these leap out as does the night I walked down the aisles at the Yankee Stadium for my second fight with Tendler.

All around me in the gloom, pierced here and there with electric lights, and studded with the flash of matches and the glowing ends of cigars and cigarettes, was the greatest crowd that had ever seen a light-weight championship fight. I was overwhelmed with the enormity of the mob.

It seemed to me that I was just a tiny chip in that mass of humanity, an infinitesimal bit. Yet everyone who had jammed their way into the Yankee Stadium that night had come to see me fight. It was a wonderful thought.

When I climbed into the ring and looked over the ocean of heads, I was proud, I think, than I had ever been in my life. It was rather funny, that feeling, for I had been used to crowds for years, in the ring and on the stage, but I never had such a heart-grabbing moment as I did then.

There isn't much to tell of the fight that followed. I lacked the thrills of our first meeting, for I was out in front all the time, and fairly punched Lew groggy.

My confidence was never so high. Perhaps it was the exalted mood I was in from the sight of that great crowd, but I just knew that Tendler didn't have a chance with me. I was champion, and was going to remain champion.

BY FRANKIE GENARO.

Former American Fly-Weight Champion.

I'll never forget the night I fought Pancho Villa at the old Garden—poor little Pancho, may the grass grow green over him! It

was in that bout that I won the American fly-weight title, but later Villa knocked out Jimmy Wilde, and took the world's championship for his own.

It isn't the fight, itself, that stands out in my mind as the most thrilling moment of my biggest bout; not even in the fourteen round when I crossed a right to the chin and almost knocked him out. The Filipino's knees buckled, and it looked as though he was through.

I was so surprised that I overlooked the chance right there to win by a K.O. for Pancho Villa was one of the toughest, strongest men that ever graced our division. There was a thrill in that, and there was another when I was named the winner, but it wasn't the biggest one.

The one thing about that night that has stuck tightest in my memory was the reception the crowd gave me. I knew I was always pretty well liked in New York, where I was brought up, but I hadn't any idea that I was to receive an ovation.

When I came down the aisle and skipped through the ropes the crowd simply went mad. They cheered and cheered, and kept on cheering. I had to take four bows before the fight started, and it left me in something of a daze.

"Gee, Frankie," I said to myself, "you'll have to win now. There's nothing else for it."

No great actor taking curtain calls before an admiring audience could have felt any prouder than I did then—and I hadn't even shown my stuff.

And then, to top off that big moment, and make it brighter than ever in my memory was the ovation I was accorded after the fight. It was wonderful, but it did not have the savour of those earlier cheers. The crowd always roared for a winner, but they greeted me royally before I had won and, that was bigger and finer to me than any victory.

BY JACK ZIVIC.

Ex-Olympic Champion & Contender for Welter-Weight Title.

Accomplishing a feat that no one else was ever able to do is bound to bring a thrill to the heart. So, my biggest moment came quite naturally when I knocked out Lew Tendler before my hometown folks in January, 1925.

No one had ever come even close to stopping the Philadelphia star before. Twice he had fought great battles with Benny Leonard for the light-weight championship, and in their first meeting had Benny dazed and groggy for a spell.

Then, just a few months before I met him, Lew fought ten rounds with Mickey Walker, and the welter-weight king was unable to even knock him down. So, I figured that I was in for a pretty tough evening, but I kept punching away with both hands, and never gave Tendler a chance to get started.

He was unable to solve my attack, and couldn't get going himself at all. The finish came in the fifth round.

I tore out of my corner in the fifth, feeling that victory was near. After hooking a left to the body, I shot another to the jaw, and Lew's knees sagged, though he managed to stay on his feet. I continued to shower punches to the jaw, and he finally went down under the whirlwind.

He took the count of nine and staggered to his feet, but went down almost immediately when I sent him in another volley of punches.

I was the proudest kid in the world as I stood there with the great Lew Tendler at my feet. I had done what Benny Leonard failed to do in twenty-five rounds, and what Mickey Walker couldn't do in ten.

Wasn't that enough to score it as the biggest moment of my big fight?

I don't think that I will have a bigger moment even if I should win the championship of the world. The picture of Lew Tendler, battered down in the ring, will remain with me always as the best I've ever seen—bar none.—"Topical Times."

ROWING.

J. Laing, of Talko, unintentionally was omitted from the displayed list of bowls interlopers proceeding to Shanghai shortly.

The full team is:—

A. M. Holland (Captain).

J. C. Brown.

J. Laing.

A. Chapman.

A. W. Gilmitt.

A. Mahr.

W. McFarlane (Reserve).

CRICKET IMPORT!

CONSTANTINE TO PLAY FOR NELSON.

SPORTING LIFE CRITICISM.

London, July 28. L. N. Constantine, the famous West Indian cricketer, has accepted the offer of Nelson, the Lancashire League club, to play for them and has signed a three-years' agreement.

Nelson will be remembered as the club which engaged E. A. Macdonald, the Australian bowler, after his tour in England with Armstrong's 1921 team. The Australian fast bowler afterwards qualified for Lancashire, for whom he now plays.

"In World's Best Eleven."

"If the world's best eleven were chosen on its merits, Constantine would be one of the first cricketer writer. There is no picked," says the "Daily Mail's" cricketer writer. "There is no more alive player anywhere in the world."

"He is an electric fieldman, hits with several horse-power, and is probably the fastest bowler of the generation. He has long been the best cover-point that has ever been seen, and is probably the finest fieldman in any position to-day. As a batsman he has every known stroke, and makes all with beautiful ease. Like others born and bred in a strong sunshine, he is lithe and easy in everything he does."

"Veterans in the Lord's pavilion, including famous batsmen, declared that Constantine's recent innings against Middlesex was one of the best they ever saw. This coloured native of Trinidad plays the game with equal joyousness and skill."

"Not Cricket."

A Sporting Life editorial in mail week contained the following: Rumour has for some time been busy concerning the future of L. N. Constantine, the outstanding figure in the West Indies side that is contributing so largely to the summer's entertainment.

It is now reported that Constantine has practically decided to remain in England as a member of the Nelson team, one of the leading Lancashire League combinations.

We sincerely hope that the report proves to be unfounded. We can quite appreciate the fact that the all-round achievements of this splendid player have resulted in covetous eyes being turned in his direction.

Constantine would probably be one of the first choices for a world's eleven, let alone a league team. It may be argued, too, that Constantine, or any other player, is free to follow his inclinations and accept suitable terms.

All the same, the thing is wrong in principle, even if it may be justified on the score of expediency. There is a growing tendency to offer inducements to successful members of visiting teams to make their permanent home in this country, and this in the long run is bad for the game.

In short, it is not cricket. Presumably if Constantine joins up with Nelson he will in due course be found in the ranks of Lancashire, similarly with Macdonald.

That the champion county would welcome such an artist goes without saying, while the player would do much to add to the gaiety of visitors to Old Trafford. But we nevertheless repeat that we hope rumour is once again going to prove a lying jade.

Bowling at 85 Miles an Hour.

It is interesting to note that one authority puts the speed of his bowling, in mid-wicket, at 85 miles an hour. Years ago, when England did possess fast bowlers, the speed of their deliveries was tested by a special apparatus used at Woolwich Arsenal for discovering the velocity of shells. Their various speeds worked out at an average of 55 miles an hour; so either the critic is wrong or Constantine is the fastest bowler ever known. I cling to the former theory, says our London cricket correspondent.—"Singapore Free Press."



"Leigh Brock" and "Belle Glory" taking a hurdle during the greyhound trials at Wembley, England. The speed of these dogs is so fast that many persons refer to them as "streaked lightning."

FLYING FOR SAFETY.

500,000 PASSENGERS; FIVE DEATHS.

"JOY RIDING."

London, July 3. More than half-a-million people flew in British aircraft during 1927.

In accident to civil machines (including racing and testing) five lives were lost.

These figures are contained in a Report on the Progress of Civil Aviation, issued by the Air Ministry, which adds:— "There was no serious accident in regular air transport during the 12 months ending December 31, 1927, and, for the third year in succession, no fare-paying passenger was injured through a mishap to any aeroplane registered in the British Isles."

The report states that "statistics emphasize the considerable all-round development of civil flying."

More Passengers.

Though the number of passengers increased, however, as compared with 1926, the number of flights and the weight of cargo carried both decreased, as follows:—

	1926	1927.
Passengers	16,775	18,874
Mileage flown	840,000	769,000
No. of flights	4,777	4,450
Cargo (tons)	679	593

The decrease in the number of flights is partly offset by the fact that Imperial Airways machines carried an average load of 1,810 lbs. in 1927, compared with 1,510 lbs. in 1926.

Reliability Record.

British aircraft carried 57 per cent. of cross-Channel passengers in 1927, compared with 61 per cent. in 1926 and 51 per cent. in 1925. The total number of cross-Channel air travellers increased by over 3,000.

"Joy-riding"—patronized by 500,000 persons—is on the boom, and doing much to instil enthusiasm for flying. Light plane clubs are also making rapid headway.

Interruptions caused by mechanical failure occurred on only 1.6 per cent. of flights commenced in 1927, in contrast with an average of 2.5 per cent. for the three years 1924-1926.

An illuminating insight is afforded by the report into the amount paid in subsidies by different nations. The figures are:—

Germany	£1,079,000
France	£634,300
United States	£411,500
Italy	£375,000
Britain	£230,600

The British total includes £93,600 for the Egypt-India Air Service.

STANDARD TIME.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

Sunrise and Sunset in Hong Kong during August, 1928, standard time for the 120th meridian, East of Greenwich, is as follows:—

August	Sunrise.	Sunset.
11	5.58	6.53
12	5.59	6.57
13	5.59	6.55
14	5.59	6.55
15	5.59	6.55
16	5.59	6.54
17	5.59	6.53
18	5.59	6.53
19	5.59	6.52
20	5.59	6.51
21	5.59	6.50
22	5.59	6.49
23	5.59	6.48
24	5.59	6.48
25	5.59	6.47
26	5.59	6.46
27	5.59	6.45
28	5.59	6.44
29	5.59	6.43
30	5.59	6.42
31	5.59	6.41

WATER POLO.

The following will represent V.R.C. "A" in the Water Polo Match against the 2nd Bn. K.O.S.B.'s on Monday next 6 p.m. at the V.R.C. canteen.—T. L. Knight, J. Stewart, S. A. Marcell, J. R. Soares, D. Laing, (Capt.), D. Lyon and L. Well.

MANCHURIA.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE WITH NANKING.

QUESTIONS WHICH CROP UP.

Peking, Yesterday. It is stated in very reliable circles here that the rapprochement between Manchuria and the Nationalists has been almost consummated.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Yesterday. Considerable importance appears to be attached to the explanation by the Premier (Baron Tanaka) of the Japanese Government's China Policy, made at a gathering of Government officials and members of the Seiyukai Party, as the explanation indicates an inclination to adopt a more conciliatory attitude on the question of a compromise between the Nationalists and Manchuria.

Historical Relations. Reiterating Japan's desire for Chinese friendship and the absence of any wish to interfere in China's domestic affairs, Baron Tanaka declared that Japan welcomes any step aimed at the unification of China. Therefore, he will welcome the proposed compromise provided Japan's rights and interests in Manchuria were not endangered.

Regarding these remarks, it is learned that the Premier is considering the issuing of a public statement shortly, for the purpose of clearing up any possible misunderstanding regarding Japan's actions. The statement is expected to declare the same stand-point as given at the gathering referred to, and also to review the historical relations between Japan and Manchuria; and to emphasise Japan's intention of maintaining an "open door" policy in Manchuria.

Japan's Fears. Although it is uncertain when the public statement will be issued, it is understood that a suitable opportunity will be sought so as to come at a psychological moment when it will be most effective.

Although it is asserted that Japan has made no attempt to use force to prevent the compromise between the Nationalists and Manchuria (which is now regarded almost as inevitable), the Japanese Government fears, inter alia, that such a compromise might result in fighting between the Nationalists themselves (that is, between Feng Yu-shiang (the "Christian General") and Marshal Chiang Kai-shek). In the event of such fighting, the Japanese officials reiterate, Japan will not hesitate to despatch troops to protect Japanese lives and property in the event of disturbances spreading to Manchuria.

At the same time, there appear to be more hopeful prospects of the situation being settled peacefully.—Reuter.

T. B. CREATOR.

SIR J. THORNYCROFT'S ROMANTIC CAREER.

London.—One of the most romantic careers in the shipbuilding industry came to an end with the death of Sir John Isaac Thornycroft, the eight-year-old founder of the famous Southampton firm of marine engineers, at his home at Bemburgh, Isle of Wight. Sir John's first boat was the "Nautilus" which he both designed and built at the age of seventeen. It was 36ft. long, and though its builder was but a boy, it proved the fastest vessel of its size then afloat.

He founded, when he was twenty-one, the shipbuilding yard at Chiswick which was destined to revolutionise naval warfare. There he built the launch "Miranda," which, with a speed of sixteen knots, was the first step towards the torpedo-boat and the destroyer with a speed of thirty-two knots, and this feat was accomplished in a miniature yard which had started operations with a single lathe.

MANY INVENTIONS.

He opened a torpedo-boat yard at Southampton, and extensive motor works at Basingstoke, and developed many important inventions of his own in the direction of high-speed marine engineering.

In 1910 he gave a demonstration on the Thames between Westminster and Blackfriars Bridges of his flying motor-boat "Miranda IV," which sped along the river at forty miles an hour.

Sir John was born in Rome. His father, Thomas Thornycroft, and his mother were both sculptors, the famous statue of Boadicea at the approach of Westminster Bridge being his father's work. He was a brother of the late Sir Haimo Thornycroft, who also won fame as a sculptor.

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On Berlin—	
On demand	—
On New York—	
On demand	49 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight	50 1/2
On Bombay—	
Wire	135 1/2
On demand	135 1/2
On Calcutta—	
Wire	135 1/2
On demand	135 1/2
On Singapore—	
On demand	37 1/2
On Manila—	
On demand	99
On Shanghai—	
On demand	76 1/2
30 day's sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama—	
On demand	108 1/2
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	—
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	—
Silver (per oz.)	27 5/16

August 11.

Bar Silver in Hong Kong	4 1/2 % prem.
Chinese Copper Cash nom.	—
Chinese Copper Cents 6 % prem.	—
Rate of Native In-terest	7 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	20 1/2 % dis.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin	—

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Yesterday.

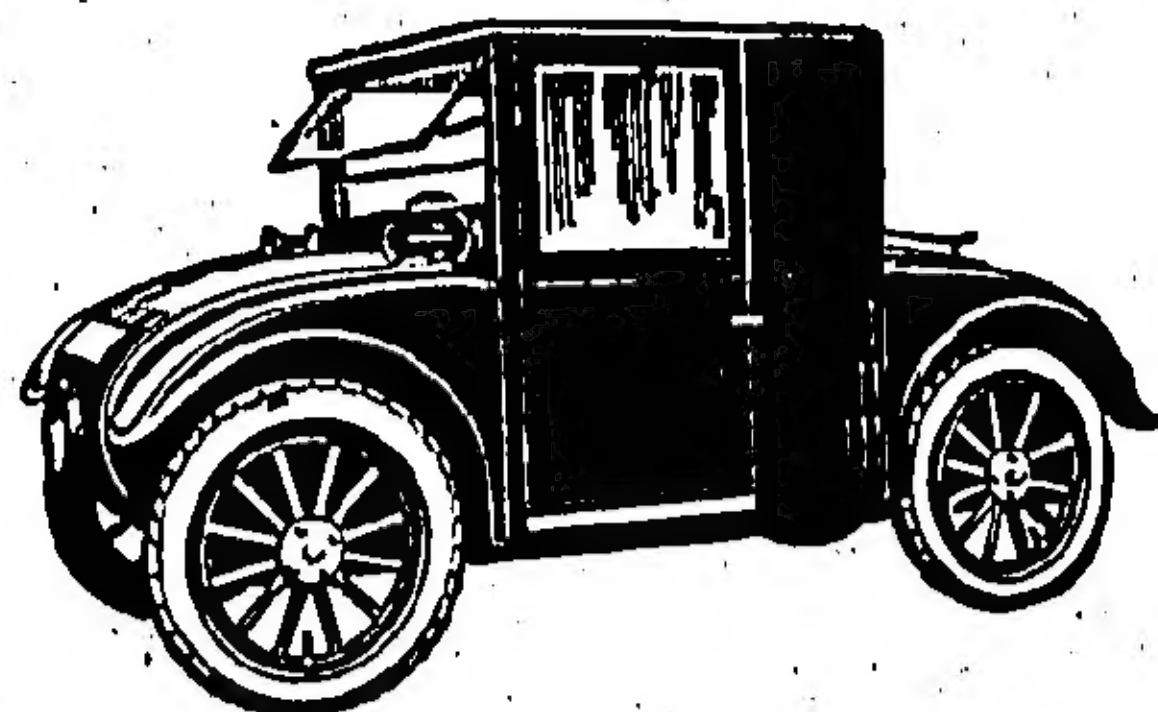
Paris	124.20
New York	4.85 15/32
Brussels	34.90
Geneva	25.22
Amsterdam	12.10 1/4
Milan	92.80
Berlin	20.38
Stockholm	18.135
Copenhagen	18.185
Oslo	18.105
Vienna	84.425
Prague	163 1/4
Helsingfors	193
Madrid	29.105
Lisbon	27 1/4
Athens	87 1/2
Bucharest	797 1/2
Rio	5 29/32
Buenos Aires	47 7/16
Bombay	1/5 29/32
Shanghai	2/8 —
Hong Kong	2/0 1/4
Yokohama	1/10 11/32
Silver Spot	27 1/4
Silver Forward	27 5/16

—British Wireless Service.

A recent arrival from Scotland, Mr. James M'Phail, of Nanango, is one of the most entertaining speakers Brisbane Presbyterians have heard from the Home Mission fields for many years. Recently Mr. M'Phail addressed a meeting in St. Andrew's Church, and soon had the congregation chuckling at his dry humor. "What shall I speak about?" he asked. Then after a pause, he furnished the reply, "About five minutes." "You know," he observed, "we home missionaries often make good suggestions to the committee, but they are turned down." "It is on occasions such as this that we pray, Lord, if there is a spark of enthusiasm, water it." Mr. M'Phail compared the Australian welcome to Scotch hospitality, "and you know there's nothing like a Scotch welcome," he said. "The congregation applauded, but this gave place to laughter when the speaker, as a sort of afterthought, added the words, "when you get it."

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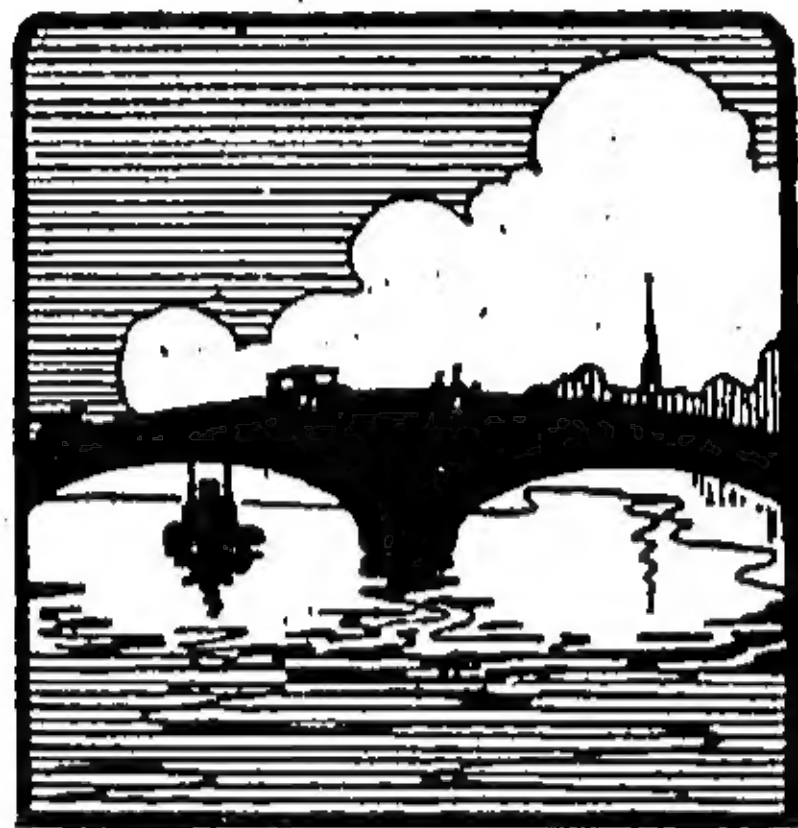
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HOUSE OF YOUNG.

RECORD OF PROGRESSIVE
TRADE.

FOUNDED IN 1797.

The House of Young—Messrs.
Edward Young & Co., Ltd.—was
founded in 1797.

Seventeen-ninety-seven! In point
of time, only 130 years; by the
reckoning of national achievement,
how difficult to visualise!

Only two years earlier the
French Revolution, which began in
1789, and which was the greatest
event of the eighteenth century,
came to its melancholy end, hav-
ing thrilled the whole of Europe
by guillotining Louis XVI. and
Marie Antoinette, by trampling
under foot all religious ideas, set-
ting up for worship in its stead a
goddess of Reason, and by drench-
ing all France in blood. That
same Revolution threw up Napo-
leon Bonaparte, a military genius
who dominated Europe until he
suffered eclipse at Waterloo. In
1797 Britain was under a cloud;

it was a period of great gloom and
distress, intensified by the Bank of
England stopping cash payments.
In 1797 our national fortunes were
so low that Spain, undeterred by
the experiences of her Armada in
Elizabethan times, declared war on
Britain; but in that same year Ad-
miral Jervis and Commodore
Nelson with 21 sail defeated 32
Spanish ships of war off Cape St.
Vincent, while Admiral Duncan
scattered the ships of Holland off
the village of Camperdown, and
thus early established Britain's
naval supremacy—so useful, so es-
sential, for the great commercial
and industrial expansion of the
early nineteenth century. In that
great period England's revolution
was not political, but economic.
The application of steam to locomo-
tion transformed all systems of
transportation by sea and land; the
electric telegraph and the subma-
rine cable realised the boast of
Puck by putting "a girdle round
about the earth in forty minutes";
the penny post enlarged the scope
of commercial enterprise; iron
bridges helped the triumphs of en-
gineering; and—not to enumerate
unduly—rifles and ironclads taught
turbulent nations and peoples whole-
some respect and devotion to
the ways of peace. It is
a magnificent record and it
does not include a single
one of the scientific marvels of our
own age in their application to
commerce.

As in national affairs, so in
individual concerns, "one increasing
purpose runs" as "the thoughts
of men are widened by the process
of the suns." One hundred and
thirty years may not be a long time
—as time is reckoned—but it is
long enough to establish the credit
and renown of a firm.

COMMENCING BUSINESS.

It was in 1797, as stated, that the
founder of the firm of Messrs.
Edward Young & Co., Ltd., com-
menced business in Charles-street,
Liverpool, it had bonded vaults in
the old Norman Tower in Water-
street, since demolished. Thirty
years later, in 1822, the business
was removed to 28, Whitechapel,
Liverpool, the distillery remaining
where it was in Charles-street. In
or about 1833, Mr. Edward Young
was joined by his brother Thomas
Sutton Young and from this date
the business grew to such an extent
that it became impossible to carry
on in its original premises. There-
fore, a start was made of building
the present premises of the com-
pany, and after three years of plan-
ning and building, the premises in
Seel-street, Liverpool, comprising
offices, warehouses, and distillery,
were opened in 1836—premises
which, even in our more modern
times, comprise one of the largest
and best equipped establishments in
the country.

Various changes in the constitu-
tion of the firm took place until we
find, in 1875, Mr. Samuel C.
Woodward, the nephew of Mr. Ed-
ward Young, who had been connect-
ed with the firm for many years,
admitted to partnership on the
death of Mr. George Young, and in
the same year Mr. Francis Rich-
mond was also made a partner. In
1883 the firm was formed into a
limited company, shares being
chiefly held by members of the
family. The original directors were
Mr. S. C. Woodward, chairman, Mr.
F. Richmond, and Mr. Rowland
Young. Mr. S. C. Woodward died
in 1911, Mr. F. Richmond in 1912
and Mr. Rowland Young more re-
cently. The present directors of the
firm are Mr. A. E. Woodward,
managing director, Mr. Reginald
Richmond, Mr. Arthur E. Tellow,
Mr. Sydney C. Driver and Mr.
H. K. Honey.

BLENDED WHISKIES.

In the course of a hundred and
thirty years many promising busi-
nesses came to an untimely end,
but the business of Messrs. Young
survived and made headway because
of the wisdom and sagacity of those
who have guided its destinies.
Credit must also be given to the
fact that, founded so long ago,
the business has established its roots in
the foundations of things and has
developed sources of supply which

enable it to compete successfully,
when competitors who started more
recently have perhaps not been able
so successfully to get to the true
basis on which business must be
founded.

At a time when the consumption
of Whisky was comparatively small
and resulted from the fancy of the
few who appreciated single
Whiskies—we are now going back
to the period when whiskies were
sold exactly as produced and with-
out blending and the period when
most of the existing brands were
unknown—Messrs. Edward Young
& Co. were one of the leading firms
in the supply of this article, and it
was, we believe, one of the original
directors of the firm, who, by dis-
covering the feasibility of reducing
the, to the ordinary consumer, un-
palatable style of original Malt
Whiskies by blending the plainer
Grain Whisky in certain propor-
tions, made the firm one of the
pioneers of the blended Whisky
trade as it is now known. For this
blend they were the original users



Princess Helen, of Rumania,
mother of King Michael I, who is
keeping a close watch over her son
as rumors of a revolution sweep
Rumania.

of the words "Mountain Dew"—a
fact established by a well-known
Court of Law decision many years
ago. Thus it will be understood
that Young's is the only real and
original "Mountain Dew."

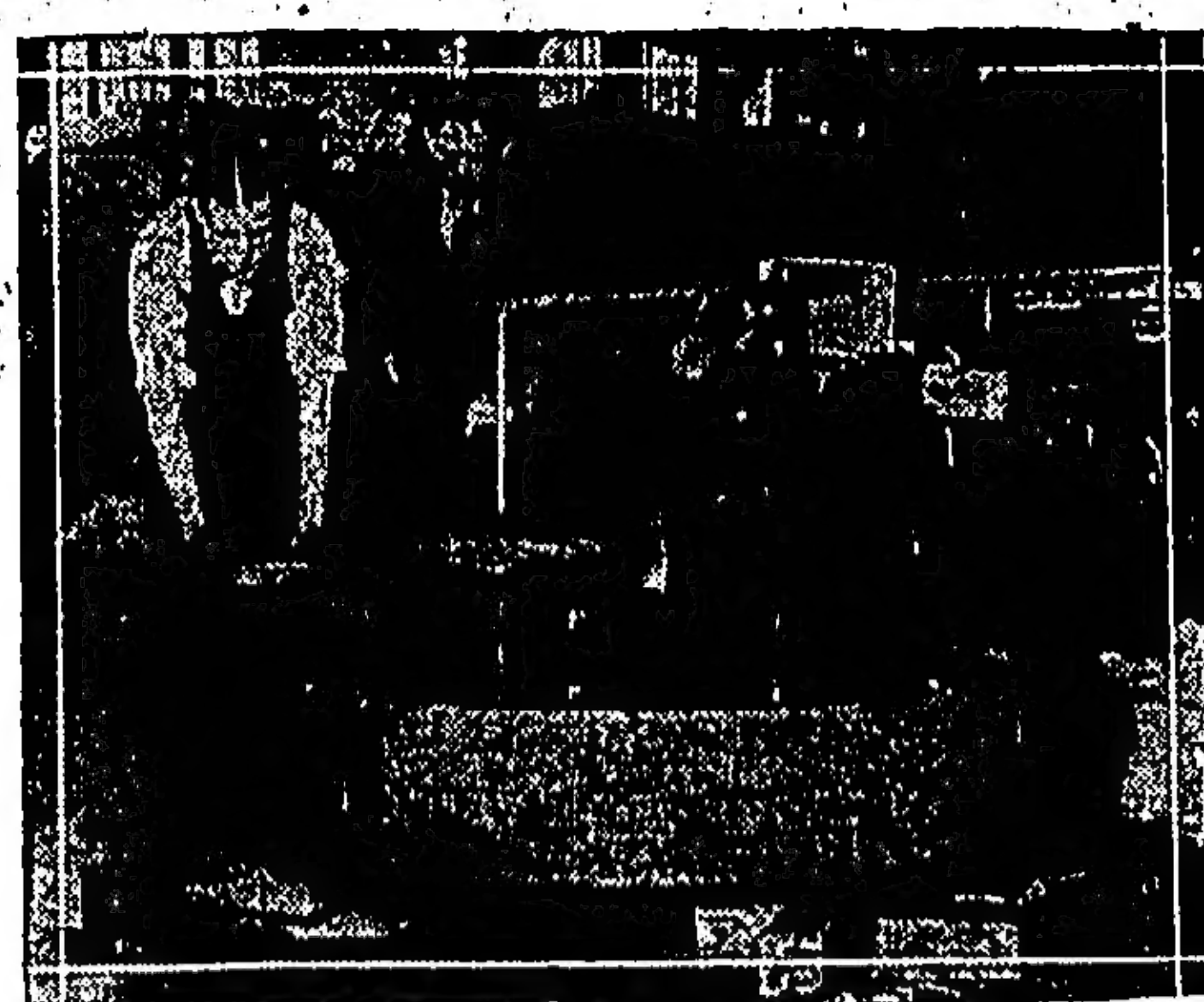
EXPORT TRADE.

It will be obvious that so old
established and well-known a re-
putation for Scotch Whisky must
have led to many demands
on the firm's skill, not only
from the home market, but from
friends overseas, and we suppose it
is for this reason that there has
been so great a development of the
Export trade in the bulk Whisky
blends of the firm. It would be
strange if it were not so, as their
long experience, their exceptionally
fine stock drawn from the various
distilleries in which they or mem-
bers of the firm are interested, and
which they have refused to part
with except for the benefit of their
customers, and the facilities which
they have at their numerous bonds,
must indicate them as being among
the best sources of supply for those
firms wishing to run their own
brands, or to meet competition with
other blending houses.

Being established in Glasgow,
Leith, London and Liverpool, they
are well fitted to ship their well-
known blends to any part of the
world, not forgetting the famous
Glenugie Highland Malt, a distillery
situated near Peterhead, the most
easterly point in Scotland, which,
from its situation, possesses won-
derful advantages in the peatiness
of its water and the fact that the
Glenugie district is one of the best
in the world for the production of
distiller's barley.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

Thus, Messrs. Edward Young &
Co., Ltd., have naturally become
known abroad as Scotch Whisky



Grinding and polishing the world's largest mirror at the Bureau of
Standards, Washington. This huge 70 inch telescope reflector, which
was begun in 1927, will be placed in the reflecting telescope at the
Ohio Wesleyan University when completed. The mirror is so large
that no firm would undertake the work of finishing and polishing it,
so officials at the bureau decided to do the work themselves.

specialists. It is obvious to men of
experience that each market has its
own idiosyncrasies which have to be
studied. Popular as Young's
"Mountain Dew" blend has become
in most markets, there are, natu-
rally, those who desire a Whisky,
which, in some way or other, varies
from this excellent model.

One market will prefer some-
thing more neutral, while another
may favour a more pronounced
style. For those who prefer the
former, the "Golden Sovereign"
brand put up by the firm has proved
itself, we understand, a successful
business getter.

On the other wing, the
"Glenugie" blend, we believe, has
made hosts of friends, while for
those who prefer something less ex-
pensive, we are informed that the
firm has several brands which are
being constantly shipped in ever-
increasing quantities. There will,
of course, always be those who
insist on the best, irrespective of
cost; for these the firm confidently
recommends their "Directors'
Special," based on the original
formula of the Founder of the
Firm, which, although it has never
been advertised, is by reason of its
merits as an exceptional Whisky of
great age, continuously widening
the circle of its consumers.

Another department of the Firm's
activities to which attention should
be drawn is that of Single
Whiskies, their large and varied
stocks of which enable them to
satisfy the most exacting require-
ments either for these or for all
Malt Blends.

FRESH IDEAS.

Thus it will be seen how the firm
of Messrs. Edward Young & Co.,
Ltd., goes on from strength to
strength. It has hitherto been for-
tunate in that the younger genera-
tion has always been able to main-
tain the traditions of their fore-
runners. Fresh ideas are, and al-
ways have been, welcomed, and in
the various offices of the firm
there are growing up a number of
young men, trained in the "Young"
tradition and imbued with a will to
succeed—facts which augur well
for the future of the House.

CHURCH NOTICES.

A CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR
IS MADE FOR ALL NOTICES
UNDER THIS HEADING

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Queen's Road East.

Sunday Services: Morning, 10.15
a.m.
Preacher: Rev. A. H. Bray, M.A.,
B.D.
Evening, 6 p.m.
Preacher: Mr. A. H. Gardner.
Sailors & Soldiers' Home.
Arsenal Street.
Sunday, 3 p.m., Men's Bible
Class; 8.15 p.m., Service Men's
Hour.
A Hearty Welcome to All.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

[Branch of The Mother Church,
The First Church of Christ, Scien-
tist, in Boston, Mass., U.S.A.]

Macdonnell Road, below Bowen
Road Tram Station.

Sunday Service, 11.15 a.m.
Subject: "Soul."
The Sunday School is held on
Sunday mornings at 10 o'clock.
Wednesday Evening Meeting at
5.30 o'clock.
Reading Room at above address,
open—
Tuesday and Friday 10 a.m. to
12 Noon.
Monday and Thursday 5 to 7 p.m.
The Public is cordially invited to
attend the service and visit the
Reading Room.

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MACAU.

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ARE we anywhere near it yet?
No.

YOU have sent in your bit?
No.

DOING it now?
Yes.

ABOUT how much is
IT?

Send it to
REV. J. C. KNIGHT ANSTEY
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"AENEAS" 24th Sept. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
"AGUILLES" 18th Sept. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & H'burg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
"ANTIOCHUS" 20th Aug. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"TEUCER" 22nd Aug. Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE.
via KOBE & YOKOHAMA
"TYNDAREUS" 15th Sept. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

NEW YORK SERVICE.
"LYCAON" 24th Aug. New York, Boston & Baltimore
"PHEMIUS" 17th Sept. New York, Boston & Baltimore

PASSENGER SERVICE.
"AENEAS" 4th Sept. Singapore, Marseilles & London
"BARPEDON" 3rd Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London

OUTWARD SERVICE.
"PHEMIUS" due 11th Aug. Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"BELLEROPHON" due 11th Aug. Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Letters and postcards for Europe and the British Isles are forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	
Amoy	SUNDAY, AUGUST 12.	Takliwa
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	MONDAY, AUGUST 13.	President Pierce
Shanghai and Amoy		President Madison
Manila	TUESDAY, AUGUST 14.	
Saigon	THURSDAY, AUGUST 16.	Porthos
Australia and Manila	FRIDAY, AUGUST 17.	Tango Maru
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	MONDAY, AUGUST 20.	President Jackson
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai		Empress of Russia

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	
Wei Hai Wei	SATURDAY, AUGUST 11.	Kueichow 1.30 p.m.
Sam Shui and Wuchow		San On 4 p.m.
Manila		Pres. Harrison 5 p.m.
Japan		Glenlue 5 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa and Bombay		Kidderpore 5 p.m.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia		Soochow 6 p.m.
Bangkok via Swatow	SUNDAY, AUGUST 12.	Kalgan 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa		Hozan Maru 9 a.m.
Hoihow		Michael Jensen 9 a.m.
Iloilo and Sandakan	MONDAY, AUGUST 13.	Calulu 10.30 a.m.
Straits and Calcutta. Parcels noon.		Kutsang 2.30 p.m.
Letters 1 p.m.		Hydrangea 2.30 p.m.
Swatow		President Madison 4.15 p.m.
Shanghai. Parcels 3 p.m. Parcels 4.15 p.m. Letters 6 p.m.		
Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., C. & S. America and Europe via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 5th Sept. Parcels 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.		President Madison
Straits and Calcutta. Parcels noon.	TUESDAY, AUGUST 14.	Takliwa
Letters 1.30 p.m.		Porthos 12.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan and Europe via Siberia		Tinhov 12.30 p.m.
*Saigon, Straits, Mauritius and S. Africa		
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 15th Sept. K.P.O. Registration 1 p.m. Letters 1 p.m. G.P.O. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.		Andre Lebon
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow		Haining 2 p.m.
Manila		President Pierce 4.30 p.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE NEW GERMAN CRUISER.

THE DECISION.

FIRST 10,000,000 MARKS
INSTALLMENT SAVED.

CONSTRUCTION TO PROCEED

Berlin, Yesterday.
The Cabinet has decided to proceed with the construction of the new cruiser which was recently postponed by the Reichstag on the ground of economy.

This objection has been overruled by the assurance that the necessary first instalment of 10,000,000 marks has been saved elsewhere.—Reuter.

FIFTH PLENARY.

RIGHTIST LEADERS LEAVE NANKING.

QUARREL WITH EXTREMISTS

Latest information to hand concerning the split in the fifth plenary session of the Nationalist Party (predicted by a political correspondent in the "China Mail") is as follows:—

Nanking, Yesterday.
It appears that prior to the fifth plenary session friction developed between Mr. Chang Ching-kiang and Mr. Li Shih-tseng (the Rightist leaders) on the one hand and the Cantonese (extremist) members of the Central Executive Committee on the other; the latter being the associates of Mr. Wang Ching-wai (who went abroad because of the Communist taint).

The friction was due to suspension of "youth" movements by the Nationalists (a legacy of direction from Moscow). Mr. Chang and Mr. Li advocate curbing the students' political activities and the inculcation of better discipline, whereas the extremists (or the left wing) favour continuance of students' activities.

Provincial Autonomy.
Another difference was that the right wing favours maintenance of the provincial branches of the Nationalist Political Council (in other words, provincial semi-autonomy) whereas the left wing is pressing for their abolition.

When the session formally began, friction broke out. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek had a conference with Mr. Li Shih-tseng, Mr. Tsai Yuan-pei and Mr. Chang Ching-kiang on Wednesday evening when the latter group openly denounced the left wing.

Then followed the secret departure from Nanking of Mr. Chang and Mr. Li (referred to below).

May "Bust"

A delegate representing Chiang Kai-shek has gone to Shanghai to persuade the "absconding delegates" to return for the second meeting of the fifth plenary session.

Although the presence of the "absconding delegates" would mean that there would be no quorum at the session (because their opponents, the extremists, would boycott it), their absence may have a demoralising effect on the conference and, unless they are persuaded to attend, it seems very likely that the conference will have to be postponed again until Monday, Aug. 13.

It is likely that Chiang Kai-shek will go to Shanghai in person to persuade the rightists to attend.—Reuter.

Documents in Car-Loads.
An earlier cable on the topic reads:—

Shanghai, Yesterday.
Mr. Chang Ching-kiang and Mr. Li Shih-tseng, leaders of the Nationalist right wing, had an important interview with Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. Tsai Yuan-pei (of the centre party) on Wednesday, during which the activities of certain members of the fifth plenary conference were criticised. Names and remarks were not disclosed because they did not wish to break up the fifth plenary conference, but it is believed that it was the members of the Cantonese (extremist) clique who were under discussion.

Chang Ching-kiang and Li Shih-tseng left Nanking secretly yesterday morning. They brought to Shanghai three motor-car loads of

LONDON TO CAPE-TOWN & BACK.

MURDOCH'S FEAT.

REACHES PRETORIA: NOTIFIED OF HIS ARREST.

TO CONTINUE FLIGHT.

Pretoria, Yesterday.
Murdoch has arrived and has been notified that he is under arrest and must explain to the Chief of the General Staff why he has overstayed his leave from the Air Force.

It is understood, however, that he will be allowed to resume his flight to Capetown.

Murdoch hopes to accomplish the return flight to England in ten days, starting on the 12th inst.—Reuter.

[A telegram from Khartoum, dated the 6th inst., stated that Captain Murdoch, of the Royal Air Force, who is engaged on an attempt to fly from Lympe to Capetown and back, a distance of 16,000 miles in eighteen days, had arrived at Montalla. Captain Murdoch took off from Lympe on July 30.]

U.S. PRESIDENCY.

MR. HOOVER MAKES HIS OPENING SPEECH.

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE.

Washington, Yesterday.
Mr. Herbert Hoover, in a speech formally accepting the Republican Presidential nomination, made it clear that Prohibition even more than Farm Relief may be the vital deciding factor of the campaign. He declared that he stood for the efficient enforcement of the Prohibition laws and described Farm Relief as the nation's most urgent economic problem and outlined a series of tariff increases to give agriculture the "same protection as other industries." Although he did not refer directly to his opponent the Roman Catholic Governor "Al" Smith, Mr. Hoover made an impassioned appeal for religious tolerance. He recalled that he himself was of Quaker stock, and declared that the glory of American ideals was the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.—Reuter's American Service.

1,000 MILLION!

BRITISH CAPITAL INVESTED IN INDIA.

CHAMBERS' MEMO.

Bombay, Yesterday.
The Associated Chambers of Commerce which claim to represent the greater part of a thousand million sterling of British capital, supposed to be invested in India has sent the Simon Commission a Memorandum recommending the most liberal trial of self-Government in India and giving the provinces constitutions varying up to full responsible autonomy while as regards the Indian States the Chambers recommend a constitution making the whole of geographical India a single economic unit.—Reuter.

CARS IN INDIA.

BRITISH MACHINES NOW FORGING AHEAD.

RECORD INCREASE.

London, Yesterday.
The number of cars and omnibuses imported at Madras, by sea during the year, shows a record increase of 34 per cent. While not many years ago practically every car in India was American, in Madras now nearly half of them are British made. Britain is still unchallenged in the motor-cycle and cycle market. These imports have increased by 60 per cent. and 26 per cent., respectively.—British Wireless Service.

Important documents, leaving a letter addressed to Chiang Kai-shek, which was delivered to him after their arrival in Shanghai.

The fifth plenary conference session has been postponed until Aug. 11.—Reuter.

THE BRITISH ROYAL AIR FORCE.

HIGHER COMMANDS.

IMPORTANT CHANGES NOW ANNOUNCED.

SIR J. SALMOND'S NEW POST.

London, Yesterday.
The following changes in the higher commands of the Royal Air Force are announced:

Air Marshal Sir John Salmond has been selected to succeed Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Game as Air Member of the Council for personnel at the beginning of January next and Air Vice-Marshal Sir Edward Ellington will, at the same time, succeed Air Marshal Sir John Salmond as Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Air Defence of Great Britain.

Sir John Salmond has had a distinguished career as a flying officer. On the outbreak of war in 1914 he went to France in command of Number Three Squadron Royal Flying Corps and subsequently received rapid promotion. In 1916 he became Brigadier General and in the following year was promoted Major-General. Then he became General Officer Commanding the Royal Air Force in France, which appointment he held until the conclusion of hostilities.

In October, 1922, he was appointed first air officer to command the combined British forces in Iraq.

In 1923 he was promoted Air Marshal in recognition of his distinguished service in Iraq and, on returning to England, was appointed Chief of the Air Defence of Great Britain—a new command formed to organise and control the air defences of the country.

At present Sir John Salmond is in Australia at the request of the Australian Government, advising on the air defence of the Commonwealth and on the organisation, training and equipment of the Royal Australian Air Force.

Air Vice-Marshal Ellington became Director-General of Military Aeronautics in 1918 and, shortly afterwards, he was appointed Controller-General of equipment at the Air Ministry. On the reorganisation of the Air Ministry in 1919 he became Director-General of Supply and Research with a seat on the Air Council, and held this appointment until 1922 when he proceeded to Egypt to take over command of Royal Air Force Middle East. He relinquished this command in 1923 on his appointment as Air Officer Commanding the Royal Air Force in India. Since November, 1926, he has commanded the British forces in Iraq.—British Wireless Service.

CHINA'S STATUS.

NATIONALISTS RECOGNISED BY CUBA.

TREATY REVISION.

Shanghai, Yesterday.
It is officially reported from Nanking that the Republic of Cuba has formally recognised the Nationalist Government of China.

The French Consul-General in Shanghai has received official instructions to announce the French Government's willingness to revise their Treaties with China, also to negotiate a settlement of the Nanking Incident.

The Italian Government is agreeable to enter into negotiations for treaty revision but expresses the opinion that the tariff question should be discussed simultaneously.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE BASE.

ADMIRALTY CONTRADICT A REPORT.

London, Yesterday.
The Admiralty announces that there is no foundation for the report that the contract for the Singapore Base has been postponed.—Reuter.

I am afraid of the extension of central bodies.—The Dean of Canterbury.

Houseboats are as old-fashioned as the tricycle now.—Mr. C. H. J. Tomlin.

SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S startling play "Rain" produced as an amazingly vivid film produced by the man who made "What Price Glory?"

GLORIA SWANSON



SADIE THOMPSON

Sadie could storm any barracks she attacked! Magnetism had never been heard of in the lonely South Sea Island until she arrived. What a woman! You'll say so, too!

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

AT THE **QUEEN'S** FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

IN DON QZORRO

THRILLS-ROMANCE-LAUGHS!



AT THE **WORLD** FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20.
Interpreter 2.30 & 7.15.

A COMEDY of horrors! A melodrama of laughs! A whirlwind of excitement!—



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With
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